TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,530.—N[illegible].] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIKELY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS	TONS	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
4-30 P.M.				
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6658	EGYPT	7914
10th "	ARABIA	7005	VICTORIA	8326
17th "	ARCADIA	6658	PERSIA	7951
24th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9687
7th Nov.	MANTUA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9687
21st "	MACEDON	7491		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec.	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for COLOMBO on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
8th "	CALYPSO	7948		
15th "	MOOLTAN	9687		
22nd "	EGYPTIAN	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Jan.	ARABIA	7005		
12th "	MANTUA	8000		
19th "	PERSIA	7951	MALWA	11000
26th "	MOREA	11000		
2nd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9687
9th "	CALEDONIA	7598		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

EXTRA PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Cheap Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL CHEAP FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Leaving Bombay (Provisionally)
GUNDA	5,656	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
STOUFF	4,110	Xentie	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	6,145	Magnen	30th Nov. "
NERA	5,836	Robaglia	26th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,005	Verges	31st Jan. 1909
TARES	6,142	Sellier	27th Feb. "
VILLE de MARSEILLE	6,376	Berlion	26th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guimont	23rd Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS are issued at Single Fares and a Half for the double journey by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's or the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Leaving Bombay (Provisionally)
ORIZABA	6,020	Rondeau	9th Oct. 1908
ATHOS	6,865	Verges	6th Nov. "

L. BEIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Buildings, Horsby Road.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS GUIDE

Should Time and Place Tables of all the Railway Systems of India, Burmah, Ceylon, Peninsular Routes and Steamers to Bombay to Home in India and Europe. Passenger Rates and Luggage Allowances, Steamer Rates and Companies, Passport Regulations, Short Notes and Information, Steamer Rates and Companies, Street Addresses & Coloured Map of India, Burmah and Ceylon, Chemical Railway Guide of the Indian Empire, Price Annas Eight. Can be had of the Indian Sporting Goods Agency, No. 4 Lindsay Terrace, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Route.	Sails.
LINDA	2171	Mon.	4th Oct.	11 a.m.
DWARKA	1,855	Fri.	9th Oct.	9 a.m.
LHASA	2171	Fri.	2nd Oct.	6a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,017 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,855 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA Direct.

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also of all outward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st October, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO [illegible]

Steamers.	Tons	[illegible]	To sail on
AFRICA	4,085	[illegible]	16th October 1908
CORNUBIA	4,301	A. [illegible]	13th Nov. "
BOHEMIA	4285	M. [illegible]	15th Nov. "
AFRICA	4,358	[illegible]	1st Dec. "

RETURN TICKETS TO [illegible] AND VENICE, are available for [illegible] months.

THROUGH TICKETS [illegible] PASSAGE.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Peninsular Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and Vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, (during the Passenger Season (March April May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsch	26th Oct. 1908

For further Particulars regarding rates apply to

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 66, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Thus
CORSICA	Wm. Kelso	4,106	11th Oct. 08
CASPIANA	J. Hamilton	6,386	25th " "
MICHIGAN	A. Walz	6,560	7th Nov "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8091	22nd " "
OLYMPIA	G.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8194	11th Dec "
CITY OF CADIZ	A. Tait	8716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6386	29th " "
BARITANIA	J. Gamble	8091	7th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
OLYMPIA	8194	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CITY OF CADIZ	8716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6386	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. [illegible]
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 475
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 670
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 905
Bombay to London from Marseilles and intermediate Ports (all inclusive except the Continent)	Rs. 652
Bombay to New York	Rs. 705
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1028

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Cabins granted to Families, Railway saloons, Bunks, Mattresses, Pillows, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all staterooms with the exception of three marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Members of the Army are exempted from the penalties attached to advertising their leave by means of delay to sail of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
MOMBARI MARU		J. Heath	24th Sept	8th Oct
TSUSHIMA MARU		R. Kent	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAGO MARU		A. Mosher	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTTORI MARU		M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
TSUSHIMA MARU		K. Sato	19th Nov	29th Nov.
WAKAYAMA MARU		F. Yamamuki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGA SHIPPA MARU		T. Akabane	13th Dec	25th Dec.
HOKURI MARU		J. Heath	26th Dec	7th Jan 1909.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Harmet Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE &c. WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS in BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE imported in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazar, near Nawab Maqbul. Post No. 9.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, but far superior. It stimulates the [illegible] tissue, improves the [illegible] and [illegible] Bilious [illegible] Constipation.

Sold by Chemists.

7, Elphinstone [illegible]

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
14, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHERSEY KHAREY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Kheraj and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Jamnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN RIDDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Cousin of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Advances for 12 months are received at 4 per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe [illegible] and Securities and the collection of [illegible] thereon; they also undertake the purchase of Government Paper [illegible] description or Stocks at moderate commissions, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,125,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

AGENCIES:

Hamburg.		
Bombay		
Calcutta		
Madras		
Rangoon, Colombo		
Penang		
Singapore		
Malacca (Penang)		
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Sub-Agencies and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. They receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDITS, and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS [illegible] and other periods and terms to be arranged.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
On Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BRT., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, } Local Managers.
C. G. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
SAMUEL	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
CEBU.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HANKOW.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HIOW.	PENANG.	ZAMBOANGA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

[illegible] DEPOSITS [illegible]

[illegible] GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PERFECT LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND

Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. 780.

Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
,, 24 ,, ,, ,, ,, 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Possess a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits.

Rs. 1,500,

Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

MARCHS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON THE TOP OF THE LADDER.

FIRST INTRODUCED IN 1872
AND
EVER SINCE THE BEST.

PEARSE & Co.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

FRENCH & MOCHA
COFFEE.

We Sell COFFEE
AND NOT TRIFLES IN PRIZES.

To be had from all respectable Merchants and from

PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORAB[illegible]

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.

PROPRIETORS,

WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND [illegible]
IMPORTERS [illegible]
AND [illegible]
SCANTLINGS OF [illegible]
ALSO WOOD [illegible]
FIXTURES AND FURNISHERS [illegible]

DR. DE ROOS'S
WORLD FAMED
GUTTÆ VI[illegible]
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exha[illegible]

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives [illegible] speedily restores the impaired powers of life, and is unequalled as a tonic to the [illegible] constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay or exhaustion of the vital Forces, owing [illegible] errors, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally [illegible] restoring the aged and infirm; the Nervous highly commended, as also for delicate females and weak [illegible] sensible, safe and speedy remedy, and effects accompanied with [illegible] sensible humanities and fair unprejudiced trial of the wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting [illegible] of patients who had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to die without the possibility [illegible] of recuperation, and a consequent speedy return to their friends. In all cases [illegible] and fur[illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of memory, and other symptoms, the resulting self-[illegible] [illegible] the exhibition of [illegible] Dr. De Roos's Guttæ Vitæ or Life Drops. Price 12s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS'S IMPROVED RENAL PILLS for Pains in the [illegible]

DR. DE ROOS'S VEGETABLE LIFE BLOOD for Indigestion, Bili[illegible]

DR. DE ROOS'S [illegible] PECTORAL SYRUP, the only [illegible]

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, [illegible] undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial [illegible] free, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
[illegible], Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.
STORES of HAM, BACON AND CHEESE ARRIVING EACH MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

LIPTON'S

Price Lists to Merchants and Dealers, from our Wholesale Depots:

Bombay, Lipton Building, Apollo St.,
P. O. Box 248 Telegram LIPTEA.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

25,596 BRANCHES and AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our [illegible] Heavy Machinery, [illegible] to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 15,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE [illegible] SPECIE BANK, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

[illegible] PAID-UP ... Rs. 24,00,000
[illegible] FUNDS ... 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT—

[illegible]

LIBERAL [illegible]
ACCOUNTS [illegible]
FIXED [illegible]
ORDERS granted [illegible]
every description [illegible]
business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on [illegible] and the other Commercial places in the World.

K. SUZUKI,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings.

INSURANCES.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman—The Hon'ble Mr. RAKHIKHENLAL, Barrister-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month at premium). Policies Assigned and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid, about 1,60,000.

Special provision for insurance on the lives of Ladies and Insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LALA [illegible] MANI,
MANAGER.

[illegible] Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

[illegible] and CANVASSERS.

[illegible] HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
Local Agents,
Apollo Street.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

[illegible] since 1865 the [illegible] has [illegible] exceeded £1,000,000 [illegible] ASSURANCE—a result unequalled [illegible] by any [illegible] a period of

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN [illegible]

ISSUED FOR [illegible]

ACCUMULATED FUNDS [illegible]

ASSURANCES IN FORCE [illegible]

ASK FOR THE [illegible] PROSPECTUS [illegible] the LATEST RATES [illegible] NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

THE DOWN RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, on 3rd, 5th, 10th, 14th and 17th October, 1908, will LEAVE Victoria Terminus as shewn below :—

	2nd Class.		1st Class.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Bombay Victoria Terminus Dep.	10	55	11	30
Poona, arrival	14	0	14	30

The Return Special Trains will leave Poona to the same Timings as at present but they will arrive at Victoria Terminus 15 minutes earlier.

For full particulars see poster notices exhibited at Stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

On and from SATURDAY the 3rd October 1908 and until further notice the Down Week-End Express Train will commence running from BOMBAY to LONAVLA.

The Up Express Train will run from Lonavla to Bombay on next TUESDAY, the 6th October, 1908, and subsequently on every MONDAY until further notice.

For full particulars see Poster Notices exhibited at Stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st October 1908, till the 31st March next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV. of 1902.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th September, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 5th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS are WARNED against PAYING BILLS for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the Bills themselves receipted and stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for Rates and Taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognized. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Ratepayers when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th September, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1908, for the work of constructing the MISSING LENGTHS of compound wall round the J. J. Hospital Compound. Value of work will be about Rs. 7,665. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any Tender.

E. M. PROPS, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by 2 P.M. on 10th October 1908, for the work of constructing quarters for police constables at Satara. Value of work is about Rs 68,000. Further particulars may be obtained on application. The right is reserved to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for so doing. Tender form and Specifications will be issued up to 8th October and may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2. A deposit of Rs. 200 is required as earnest money to accompanying each tender.

F. WRIGHT,
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.

Satara, 28th September, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of SHAIK KADARBHAI MULLA AMIJI, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, and a widower, deceased.

1. AHMEDALI SHAIK KADARBHAI .....
2a. GULAM HUSSEIN SHAIK KADARBHAI and
2. FIRMIN SHAIK KADARBHAI .....
three of the sons of the abovenamed deceased, all of Bombay Borah.....Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Doctor Street, within the Fort of Bombay....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJLI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 25th day of September, 1908.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame, Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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22 New London Artists Direct from London, including
MISS FLORENCE HAMER.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.
W. G. Wills' celebrated play,
"A ROYAL DIVORCE."
THE LIFE AND FALL OF NAPOLEON.
Fri., Oct. 2.—Marie Tempest's latest London triumph, "MRS. DOT."
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, OCT., 3RD,
"THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT."
Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and 1. Stage Boxes, Rs. 50.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence at 9-30
Plan now Open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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ALFRED WEST'S
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AND
OUR ARMY
SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.
In connection with our Navy and our Army Miss Blanche Vandon will introduce some of her high class dancing.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
"HIGHLAND FLING"
in full Highland Dress.
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ARE YOU IN A HURRY ?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, outbuildings, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No 558 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	23 6	26 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 9	26 5	29 4	33 9	64 12	49 0	39 7	25
30	27 4	29 13	33 13	38 0	65 10	51 0	41 11	30
35	31 5	33 4	37 1	43 13	66 12	53 8	44 10	35
40	36 11	38 5	42 6	50 9	68 11	56 14	48 10	40
45	43 14	45 7	50 13	...	71 11	61 13	...	45

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 15, 1903.

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"CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

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Rs. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A SCIENCE GRADUATE. Pay Rs. 70. Non-pensionable. Also a DRILL INSTRUCTOR, well up in English and Hindi. Pay Rs. 15. Post non-pensionable. Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER,
Residency School, Indore.

DHANJEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181 Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

FOR SALE.

A PUCCA BUILT CHAWL, situated at Girgaum. For further particulars apply to—
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Estate and Financial Agents,
Bank St., Fort.

WANTED ATTENTION that Diabetes in any stage with all its concomitant evils warranted to be cured positively by "Insulin" recommended to the hopeless sufferers. Cure is the ideal one. We solicit any case, however obstinate. A week's trial to Convince most hopeful results. Numerous brilliant cures. Try this when others have failed. Rs. 6 per phial. MANAGER, BRITISH INDIAN PHARMACY, Rasaghat, Benares.

MEN,—Lord K—— says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."

"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,435 shares at par to complete the authorised Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms to be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	... ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	,, 7,57,560
Reserve Fund	... ...	,, 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ltd, WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ltd.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS [illegible] BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 100 and upwards and interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances provided a minimum balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cowhouse, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Samples and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLAR'S KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Manora
Telephone No. 838.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI BAHMEDBHAI Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription. Rs.	Discount. Rs.
Yearly	26 0	2 0
Half-yearly	13 12	1 6
Quarterly	7 4	0 12
Monthly	2 4	0 2

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 6	Rs. 3 0
Half-yearly	20 0	1 8
Quarterly	10 10	0 14
Monthly	3 12	0 4

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to issue of Mofussil, between Annas 2 and Re. 1, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of one or three lines, relating to Lost Notices as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence ; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-4
Each succeeding line.	As. 4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than Four Issues. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, which must be authenticated by name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for Six lines or less. Eight Annas for every additional line. Each Birth, Marriage, or Death Notice must be separately prepaid.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 4 per line.
Second do.	As. 3 per line.
Third do.	As. 2 per line.
Fourth do.	As. 1½ per line.
Fifth and upwards	As. 1 per line.
Minimum charge	Rs. 2.

In the Native Language Supplement the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a longer time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town. Rs.	Foreign. Rs.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt. Errant, 4,778 tons, Captain J. Kendall, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain P. Badessich, will sail to-day, for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Hendonhall 2,586 tons, Captain W. D. Lewis arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Mayori Maru 2,736 tons Captain J. Hands which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe &c. brought a general cargo.

THE M. Maritimes Co's, steamer Dumbea 3,219 tons Captain F. Boyer arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Noumea &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer St. Michael 2,418 tons Captain J. D. Parsell will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain H. Cutbush will sail to-day for Busrehre, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hopwell, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. D'Mello, Mr. Ives, 5 natives and 200 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 29th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Cmdr C G S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone ..Lt E S Seaton ... ... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence....Comdr...C Gardner ...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Barre 10-10 Africa R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook, Lt. R. W. Hubbleston ...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator ..Comdr...Pennycuick ..Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.... ....Capt.....Meurer ... .German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 30.

Bezwada .....3270 Carey ....M M & Co
Bahadur ....2966 Vahoin .. ..T Morrison & Co
Brand ... .1519 Eeuman. ...W & A Graham & Co.
Clematis .....3320 Davies ...Jas a Mackinnon & Co
Cintra ....917 .....Kaslearn ..... M M & Co
Dwarka.....759 Cutbush ...P Gulf..... M M & Co
Dumbea.....3219 Boyer ....
Fiesole ....2935 Watson ....R & P S N Co
Galoway ....2441 Scarf..... .....Cory Bros
Hendon Hall....2586 Lewis ....The Bombay Co
Inchmorva.....2572 Nicholls ... ...s....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ..... 4778 Kendall ....K N & C
Kirkby Bank ..2947 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirkee ....2275 Watson ... .W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 346 Butler .... M & C
Madari.....1169 Gray Busreh...4-10 B & P S N Co
Nawab.....2021 Alson .... M Hanson & Co
Oceana ..... 3707 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Strathillan.... 2816 Hilton ... W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbetter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K N & C
Shah Nasir....2555 Ravill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2781 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz ...2533 Rallton ....Shah S N Co
Strathmay ..... 2870 Osborn ....W & A G & Co.
Salsette .....2862 Tennis ....T Morrison & Co.
Sanatoria .....2378 Wards ....The Bombay Co
Strathaven.....2830 Campbell ....K N & C
Umballa .....3496 Rait Calcutta ...29-9 ... M M & Co
Viruna.....2176 Emmett ...Calcut ... M M & Co
Vellore..... ... 3168 Pattle ....T Morrison & Co
Wensbeck.....2151 Fenne ....W & A G & Co
Ximo .... 146 Mahomed..... .....Shah S N Co
Zombesi.....2415 Baker.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3280	Oliver ..	N F...		F Moir & Co
B Alcock...	2537	Wing	Hull	7 10	F Moir & Co
C & W Hall	3303	Leary	N'chi	1-10	K N & Co
F C Clan	3937	MacFadyen	Antwerp	7 10	M M & Co
G Mozaffari	4337	Molony	Jeddah	3-10	B & P S N Co
H Bahadri	329	Bakeers	Repairing		B S N Co L
K Ahmadi	1610	Hughes	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
M Delhi	4393	Andrews	N'chi	26-10	P & O
N [illegible]saube	2237	Storey	Barrow	3-10	R A Willis
P Umsinga	1869	Robarts	M'borough	3 10	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Bakeers	Mangalore	2-10 Bo S N Co
Puri ..	548 ..		Repairing	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ismail	K chi	3-10 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	3933	Kelso	Liverpool	11 10 V & A G & Co
3	St. Michael	2419	Parsell	Hull	2-10 ... K N & Co
4	Mailli	1857	Coates	Jeddah	6-10 ... B & P S N Co
5	Matin	2433	Archer	Genoa	1-10
					T Morrison & Co
6	Africa ...	2565	Badessich	Trieste	1-10 A L S N Co
9	Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	K'chi	2-10 W & A G & Co
12	Arabia.....	4197	Leigh	London	10-10 P & O C
14	Alavi ...	2231	Gill	Jeddah	10 10 B & P S N Co
	Africa.....	1301	Morrison	N F.....	M M & Co

M W D D

Reichstag ...	1349	Jacobsen	Zanzibar	3-10 A Strander

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Dumbea s	Boyer	Noumea, Aug 30
30	Hendon Hall s ...	Lewis	Calcutta, Sept 17
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed...	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Assaye s	Daniel	Shanghai, &c
	Vadala s	Fawcus.....	Calcutta, &c
	Kt Errant s	Kendall	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Wednesday:—

Steamer Dwarka, Cutbush, for Bussorah, &c
" St Michael, Parsell, for Hull, &c.
" Africa, Badessich, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

* Steamer Arcadia, for Aden.
" Mayori Maru, for China, &c.
* To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
17	Walhalla	Calcutta
25	Norfolk	Calcutta
26	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
27	Okara	Sumerau

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Nile, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Gorjirtan, left Port Said on the afternoon, of the 29th ultimo.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, passed Suez on the 27th September and is expected to arrive here on the 7th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa left Aden, on the 29th ultimo and expected to arrive on the 5th instant (evening).

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 30

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 900 cwts myrabollams, Wagjie Becher; 281 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and 80 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 29 bales wool R Ramprataj; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—4 cwts ivory A Visram.

Arabia s—10 bales carpets, S Wagjie; 12 bales hides, H A Oomer.

FOR HULL.

Alleppo s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—601 cwts castorseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 swts linseed, 666 cwts castorseed, 6,493 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 202 cwts mustardseed, 3,052 cwts poppyseed, 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 321 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umsinga s—55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 170 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, 425 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 150 bales cotton, J C Tadiwalla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—526 cwts mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—340 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 3,040 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 5,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—335 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st October.

1. There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m. this evening

Dress—Plain Clothes.

2. There will be classfiring and practice shooting on the B B and C I Ry Volrs Range at Santa Cruz at 4-30 p.m on Saturday the 3rd instant.

Train leave Church Gate at 3-35 p.m.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.,
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st October.

478 LEAVE.

Leave of absence for 12 months is granted to Serg G H Bailey with effect from 1st October 1908.

479 STRENGTH.

The Officer Commanding regrets to announce the death of Gr J Henderson which took place at St. George's Hospital on Monday the 28th ultimo.

With reference to above notice Gr J Henderson is struck off the strength of the Corps from that date.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st October.

442.—Detail for the week ending 3rd instant.

Friday, 2nd Inst.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m Dress—Mufti.

443.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily except Sundays.

444. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Cadets on Saturday the 3rd instant.

All Companies to Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m. Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

445.—Parade.—This evening Thursday the 1st instant, there will be a Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Non-commissioned Officers.

446.—Parade.—"F" Co will parade at St. Mary's College Byculla on Saturday the 3rd instant at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order with Forage Caps,
Subject—Route March.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE winning of the race for the Ootacamund Hunt Cup by H. E. the Governor on Saturday, is the crowning achievement of the three brothers in connection with the Ootacamund Hunt. The cup was presented to the Hunt by Colonel the Hon'ble R. T. Lawley, when he was Master during Lord Wenlock's "regime" in 1892. To Lord Wenlock, who was as keen a supporter as either of his brothers, the Hunt owes its present hunting country, as he had the present area included in the Hunt map reserved, and to perpetuate his memory it is now known as the Wenlock Downs. Colonel Lawley won his cup twice, and H. E. the Governor's win, it will be noticed, is on a previous winner, Tocsin, who was first two years ago. Captain Heseltine's Lorry, who finished second, was also the winner last year, but under another owner. His Excellency's win was as popular as it was well deserved, for he has been an assiduous follower of the hounds and has a perfect knowledge of the country, as was proved by the comfortable margin by which he won. Sir Arthur Lawley would have won on Tocsin last year if he had not fallen; as it was he finished second.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Colin Campbell, of a son.

HIRST—September 10, at Roockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain F. C. Hirst, I. A., Survey of India, of a son.

A. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 2 25m., 2-14a.; Low water, 8-6m., 8-17a.

Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m.

Rovers Football Tournament—Finals—Royal Scots vs. Worcesters—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 2.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia" with English mails of 18th September, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome; Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 3-16m., 2-59a. Low water, 8-51m., 9-6a.

Saturday, October 3.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 o'clock. Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Maharana Ajitsinghji Mills Company, office of Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, 17, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9 30 p. m.; Band at Commercial Gymkhana 6 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.; High water, 4-23m. 4-5a.; Low water, 10-9m., 10-20a.

Sunday, October 4.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 25m.; High water, 5-47m., 5-36a.; Low water, 6-42a.

Monday, October 5.—Banks closed: Hindu Dasara holiday. Cricket: Gymkhana A. Team vs. G. I. P. Railway, home; B. Team vs. Government Telegraph, away. Bandmann Theatre: "Our Navy and our Army," 9-30 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 7-20m., 7-18a Low water, 6-2m., 2-5a.

Tuesday, October 6.—Vishnu Cotton Mill, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m.; High water, 8-30m., 8-34a; Low water, 1-34m., 2-55a.

Wednesday October 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.; Mercantile Press Company, 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.; Gymkhana Mounted Sports. 5-30 p. m.; Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.; High water, 9-24m., 9-34a.; Low water, 2-40m., 3-37a.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 15 p.m. to-day:—

March .....A Cavalry Ride .....Alice Upton
Serenade .....The Warblers.....J. Perry
Valse .....Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin .....Gung'l
Selection .....The Shop Girl.....Caryll
Characteristic ...The Husking Bee ...Thurban
Two Step .....Cherries ... .Oremieux

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s "Dumbea" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despath to destination at 10 a.m. to-day, instead of on 30th September as previously notified. Letters, &c., for Aden, Berbera, British, Portuguese and German, East Africa, South Africa, Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagaskar and Comoro Isles will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel Mail for France closes at 9 a.m., the same day. Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "Reichstag," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Saturday the 3rd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A PARSI'S SUICIDE.—At the Gosuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. G.F. Chalk the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Nowroji Jehangir Mody (14), a Parsi. The evidence showed that the deceased lived in Beef Lane, Fort, and was of independent means. For some time past he had been in a depressed state of mind on account of money matters. On Tuesday morning the deceased was found lying on the floor of his room suffering from opium poisoning. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died the following day. A letter was found on a table in the handwriting of the deceased and contained instructions to his aunt as to what she should do after his death. A verdict of suicide was returned.

RASH DRIVING.—Mr. G. Chalk held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu girl named Chumpa, aged one year. Deceased lived with her parents at Magazine Road. On Monday afternoon at about four o'clock deceased was sitting on the road near the junction of Magazine Road and Cross Lane. There was a line of carts passing along the main road near the junction when a cart driven by one Bhow Shami came out of the Cross Lane and was about to join the line of carts when the left wheel of the cart passed over the girl and she became unconscious. She was removed to the hospital, where she died yesterday. The evidence of an eye witness showed that there was no obstruction on the road which might have prevented Bhow from seeing the child. Bhow was driving in a sleepy manner as if he had a hard day's work. The bullocks were walking slowly. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was due to shock following multiple injuries caused by her being run over by a bullock cart driven by Bhow in a negligent manner; and that under such circumstances the act of Bhow was a negligent act. Bhow Shamji was charged in the afternoon before Mr. C. H. Setalvad at the instance of Inspector Murray with doing a negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. He pleaded guilty and paid Rs. 50 as compensation to the mother of the deceased. His Worship taking into consideration this fact sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and fined him Rs. 20 with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 30.

The area of relatively low pressure is still shown over the South of the Central Provinces and nearly general rain has fallen in the Central Districts and the Central Provinces, but in the Peninsula clouds have decreased and skies are clear or only lightly clouded.

The Bay monsoon has become more active and the rainfall due to it has been widespread in Assam and Bihar and local in Eastern Bengal and the extreme East of the United Provinces. Clouds have also become much thicker in these areas, and the East United Provinces, East Central India and the Central Provinces.

A well marked depression has appeared over the South West Punjab, causing heavy clouds in the extreme North of India and a few falls of rain.

The principal amounts of rainfall are—Tavoy, two inches; Myitkyina, Silchar and Dhubri, one; Dibrugarh and Dinajpur, one and a half; Cherrapoonjee, six; Purnea, half; Patna, one; Gorakhpur and Pachmarhi, two; Seoni, three; Nagpur, three-quarters.

In the South of the Peninsula, humidity has decreased in defect, but in the Gangetic Plain it is in excess. Temperature is normal

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Assam, Burma, the rest of North-East India, the East United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the extreme of North India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Tank	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	73 01	70 00	70 12	52 70	
Wednesday, 30th September	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	
Total.....	73 01	70 00	70 12	52 70	
Up to same date last year...	92 74	97 17	98 22	99 52	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 30.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 00	68 47	47 08	90 36

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Roshire.....	...	...	...	0·00
Kuk	94·8	86·3	...	...
Aushir (Zaidi)	93·4	82·5	...	...
Multan.....	97·3	72·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	90·9	...	...	43·26
Lahore	97·4	68·2	...	30·40
Sirsa.....	99·2	70·6	...	21·04
Ambala	96·5	66·5	...	17·00
Delhi	95·7	74·2	...	37·60
Agra.....	97·0	77·0	...	32·89
Kaimpuri.....	99·3	74·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	96·0	78·0	...	34·31
Cawnpore	98·9	75·5	0·01	32·41
Allahabad	99·1	76·5	1·01	32·45
Jagdalpur	103·6	70·8	...	2·80
Nagpur	98·5	75·5	...	5·51
Saugor	91·9	68·7	...	33·41
Jubbulpore	98·2	70·1	...	35·01
Kamptee	96·5	72·1	...	39·62
Betul.....	102·6	70·0	...	11·45
Chhindwara	98·3	75·7	...	13·35
Narsinghpur	98·7	75·3	...	21·13
Hoshangabad	101·1	69·7	...	17·92
Betul	103·1	71·5	...	23·96
Harda	99·1	72·1	...	46·02
Ahmednagar	101·1	75·7	...	32·51
Poona	105·3	65·4	...	37·43
Mahabaleshwar	96·0	63·8	...	24·01
Satara	92·6	68·1	...	24·18
Indore	97·0	77·3	...	27·29
Jubbulpore	99·8	73·0	...	44·13
Saugor	99·1	74·4	...	34·34
Hoshangabad	98·2	71·6	...	18·61
Khandwa	94·2	73·1	...	32·27
Akola	99·8	72·8	0·05	30·58
Amraoti	99·6	74·6	0·03	47·28
Wardha	89·5	74·0	1·17	58·33
Chanda	87·7	76·6	...	45·96
Chanda	90·3	80·6	...	59·70
Ratnagiri.....	87·8	78·3	...	82·66
Vengurla	85·0	78·7	...	108·10
Kolaba	84·3	...	...	136·22
Panwel	97·4	71·1	...	12·23
Malegaon.....	99·9	73·0	...	15·87
Ahmednagar	99·0	70·8	...	19·09
Poona	98·3	70·9	0·11	24·70
Sholapur	99·2	72·2	...	14·88
Bijapur	99·3	66·6	...	53·58
Belgaum	91·2	71·7	...	18·31
Aurangabad.....	97·9	71·7	3·23	52·03
Vizamabad (Indur)	96·3	71·2	0·20	36·78
Hyderabad	93·2	77·4	...	149·56
Mangalore	93·8	76·6	0·82	92·27
Calicut.....	85·7	76·2	0·26	76·23
Cochin	89·6	76·9	0·39	10·86
Colombo	94·8	76·1	...	19·90
Masulipatam	99·9	73·3	...	11·20
Bellary	99·2	73·6	...	16·74
Cuddapah	99·5	76·0	0·16	16·32
Madras.....	98·3	68·8	...	11·25
Bangalore	98·4	71·8	...	2·94
Coimbatore	98·1	77·3	0·03	15·10
Trichinopoly	94·9	74·0	...	10·50
Negapatam				

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·00 (73·01); G. T. H.=0·00 (70·00); St. G. H.=0·00 (69·92); C. P. =0·00 (52·70).

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Heavy cloud has appeared at Rawalpindi but elsewhere skies continue clear. The moisture in the air has increased in the extreme north and south-west where it is now in excess, but it is equal to the average over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly at Sirsa, north-north-westerly at Rawalpindi and easterly or south-easterly at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily overcast at Allahabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has again increased and is now normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average except for an excess in the minimum at some stations. Winds are west-south-westerly at Jhansi and east-north-easterly to south-easterly over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain moderately clouded in Lower Sind but are generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess at Jacobabad while at the other stations it has decreased and is equal to or below the average. Day temperature remains high in Upper Sind and normal over the rest of the division; night temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly to north-westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared in West Central India but over the rest of the division cloud has increased slightly. Humidity is now normal. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now normal or only in slight excess; the minimum continues low in West Central India and normal elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·63 inch, Hoshangabad 0·42 inch and Nagpur 0·71 inch. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to or above the average. Temperature is high at Saugor both during the day and at night but is elsewhere practically normal. Winds are easterly at Raipur and south-westerly to north-north-westerly over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and is now moderate at Bombay but skies remain lightly clouded at the other stations. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are westerly at Bombay but calms prevail elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Heavy cloud persists at Hyderabad but elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is higher than usual in the North Bombay Deccan but over the rest of the division it has become generally normal; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The important feature in the pressure distribution to-day is the low pressure area round Multan, where pressure is 1·5 inch in defect. Gradients are thus much steeper than usual between Veraval and Multan. The winds also show a circulation round this area of low pressure. The only rainfall has been in the Central Provinces where it has fallen locally.

A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th September was 29·820 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

AN INVITATION TO LUNCHEON.

Mr. Shaw's Reply to Lady R. Churchill.

In the September instalment of "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," in the "Century Magazine," Mrs. Cornwallis West publishes a characteristic letter written to her by Mr. George Bernard Shaw. Mrs. Cornwallis West writes:—

"I had met Mr. Shaw a few times. He was tall pale, thin, and ascetic-looking, with wonderful, transparent eyes; his conversation was unconventional. Some correspondence passed between us apropos of a luncheon party to which I had invited him, and which he to my chagrin, refused; but his refusal was couched in such Shavian terms that I felt justified in answering in the same spirit. He wrote:

Certainly not; what have I done to provoke such an attack on my well-known habit?

To which I answered:

Know nothing of your habits; hope they are not as bad as your manners.

"I thought the matter would rest there, but to my telegram came the following letter:—

MR. SHAW'S DILEMMA.

"'Be reasonable: what can I do? If I refuse an invitation in conventional terms I am understood as repudiating the acquaintance of my hostess. If I make the usual excuses and convince her that I am desolated by some other engagement, she will ask me again. And when I have excused myself six times running, she will conclude that I personally dislike her.

"Of course there is the alternative of accepting: but then I shall endure acute discomfort and starvation. I shall not have the pleasure of really meeting her and talking to her any more than if we happened to lunch at the Savoy on the same day by chance. I shall get no lunch, because I do not eat the unfortunate dead animals and things which she has to provide for the other people. Of those other people, half will abuse the occasion to ask me to lunches and dinners, and the other half, having already spread that not for me in vain, will be offended because I have done for you what I would not do for them. I shall have to dress myself carefully and behave properly, both which are contrary to my nature.

"I won't.

"Therefore I am compelled to do the simple thing, and when you say, "come to lunch with a lot of people," reply flatly, "I won't." If you propose anything pleasant to me I shall reply with equal flatness, "I will." But lunching with a lot of people—carnivorous people—is not pleasant. Besides, it cuts down my morning's work. I won't lunch with you; I won't dine with you; I won't call on you; I won't take the smallest part in your social routine; and I won't ever know you except on the most special and privileged terms, to the utter exclusion of that "lot of other people" whose appetites you offered me as an entertainment.

"Only, if I can be of any real service at any time, that is what I exist for; so you may command me. To which you will no doubt reply, "Thank you for nothing; you would say the same to anybody." So I would, but it is a great concession to write it at such length to a lady who has bludgeoned me with an invitation to lunch. So there!"

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—Once more the "Times" and the "Spectator" have occupied themselves (it was, to be sure, the "silly season") with the unterminated and interminable question of the welfare of the young exiles from India who seek a future profession and livelihood in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and other Occidental seats of learning. It is well, no doubt, that retired Anglo-Indians should take a paternal and friendly interest in these youths, should strive to ensure that their stay in the West should be happy as well as profitable, and, above all, that they should not acquire, in bad company, anarchical notions which can profit neither themselves nor their country. But as an Irish Anglo-Indian remarked the other day. "it is useless to pour pannikins of cold water into volcanic young minds well supplied with heated lava from India" These young exiles keep in touch—and were to blame if they did not keep in touch—with the current of affairs over here, and much of the unrest and excitement which horrifies their kind friends in England is merely a wild echo of what is said and thought in India. The extremely "advanced" views of young Indians in Europe are symptoms merely, and not a disease which can be cured by local remedies. We are told that Indian students should associate more freely with their British contemporaries. No doubt that is a council of perfection; but there are many obstacles in the way. There was a time, not very distant, when Indian students are very welcome and popular at the Inns of Court and the University. That is so no longer The present generation of Indians is not popular, though, of course, there are notable and agreeable exceptions. For this there are several causes. For one thing, their number has greatly increased, a fact which makes them more self-sufficing and independent. Again, boys at school and college are usually conservative, and not many young Englishmen of the middle classes sympathise with the extreme views openly expressed by their Indian class fellows. There are other causes, some ephemeral, some perennial which makes the Indian less acceptable then he was 12 or 14 years ago, the most important, perhaps, being the fact that Indians themselves no longer greatly desire to associate with their English contemporaries. They go to Europe with a definite purpose and ambition, in order to pass examinations and obtain an entry into the services and professions. That object attained, they little desire to secure an entry into the society of youths of their own age. Once the complaint was that they were not suffered to become sahibs; now they have little wish to become Europeanised. Their object is humbler and more practical. They wish to compete in the struggle for employment and the profit which flows from it.

But even if Indians could associate with young Englishmen, and wished for that privilege (for we still think it a privilege for young men of any race to escape from the conventions of home) it is doubtful whether such association would be of much value from the point of view of those who seem to think that a sojourn in Europe might be made into a training in loyalty and good citizenship. Undergraduates will be undergraduates, and at their time of life modesty and subordination of intellect and character are not common qualities. Hero-worship is. But in the Indian coteries at British seats of learning it is likely that heroes will be selected in their own community, and that those heroes will be young men who best reflect the current political and social ideas of India. It is difficult to see how that can be helped. Moreover, the young Englishmen who most attract the admiration of their contemporaries at college, the brilliant scholars, the athletes, the "Blues," these are too much occupied with their own pursuits to care much about the Indian set. So also, we imagine, with the Dons and Tutors. After all, the Indians are a minority, their connection with the University is brief and directed to practical ends, and there are pupils more attractive for those who aim at educating the rising youth of the country. Hence it will often happen that the Englishmen who do exert themselves to secure the intimacy of young Indians are not representative men. And since the Indian has ever been a keen judge of character and social status, he will infallibly and excusably be tempted to feel and assert his sense of equality, if not of superiority. He will announce, perhaps, that the theory of European eminence in arts, sciences, administration is exploded. He will proclaim—he does proclaim—the new theories of Indian history invented by certain Bengali professors which, for instance, throw a light on the battle of Plassey that would have shocked or amused, Macaulay. The young Englishman who will placidly accept this sort of thing may be a philosopher, a humorist or a saint but he is not a fair specimen of his race. Association with him is not experience of English Society.

Can nothing, then, be done to help young Indians to derive a greater moral, social and intellectual advantage from their stay in Europe? It seems to us that much can be done—on the one hand by parents and guardians and on the other by educational institutions. Every Indian father of good character and station has access to kindly Anglo-Indians, if only to the Collector or Judge of his District. Already many Indian gentlemen have arranged that their boys, and occasionally also their girls, shall be under the guardianship of suitable and responsible English people whose business it is to see that their young wards shall enjoy all the advantages open to their own children. It is easy to make such a guardianship efficacious by arranging that the purse strings shall be controlled by the guardians. The plan is no new one, for the National Indian Association has always urged that some such system should be adopted. The duty of the Universities is plain, for they exist not merely for instruction but for the development of good citizens, and it is a gross neglect of duty to allow young men to be drawn into political organisations which hold up the rebels and murderers of 1857 as exemplars of Indian patriotism. The University authorities ought to make it known that any undergraduate associating himself with such infamous celebrations will be debarred from further prosecution of his studies at the particular University he is a member of, and the authorities of other Universities ought to exclude students expelled from sister institutions. So also the Council of Legal Education should see to it that students who consort with persons of anarchical views are not permitted to become legal practitioners. Finally, the India Office and the Government of India ought to have black lists of young Indians who, by participation in treasonable demonstrations, have proved themselves unfitted for Government employment. By these methods and not by the foundation of institutions which they will not attend, it will be possible to check the irreconcilable minority of Indian students in England. As for the majority, who would often refrain from objectionable political activity if they were not encouraged by Englishmen of a certain type to pose as representatives of an oppressed people, the firm and sympathetic control of parents, guardians and educational authorities may meet their case, and there is no need to take their indiscretions very seriously.

INDIAN COAL.

There industry, who know little or nothing as to the geological or geographical distribution of coal or the methods under which the industry is being developed. But there are probably a certain number, who would desire to increase their knowledge on these points, and to them we would recommend Sir T. H. Holland's little sketch of the mineral resources of India, sold at the office of the Geological Survey, Calcutta. From this sketch we learn that the remarkable quiescence and stability of the Indian Peninsula, throughout all geological ages since the earliest Palæozoic times, is a fact of great interest to the miner; because this extraordinary stability has ensured most unusually safe conditions for working in the coal mines. Yet notwithstanding this safety and simplicity of working, it is only within very recent times that coal has been mined in India to any extent. In 1887 the production of Indian coal was 1,500,000 tons only; in 1906 this had increased to 9,750,000 tons, and in 1907 there was a further increase of over 1,000,000 tons. During the past year there has been a larger demand for coal than in any previous year, and prices are at the highest level hitherto recorded. The average value per ton of the mines varied during the years 1902 to 1906, between 3s 4d and 3s 11d, while the total value of the coal extracted at the mines increased from £1,299,716 in 1903 to £1,912,042 in 1906. Coal mining is now becoming a fairly popular occupation. In some of the longer established mining centres a population is being evolved wholly devoted to mining, which they are now coming to regard as their caste occupation. This popularity is partly due to the comparative safety of the work due to the facts (i), that the coal workings in India are still very shallow, only one shaft having been sunk to a greater depth than 800 feet; (ii) to the strong roof, due partly to the remarkable freedom of the country from tectonic disturbances through many geological ages; and (iii), to the general freedom from gas.

Turning next to the geographical position of the coal fields, the principal mines are shown in Bengal in Central India, in the Central Provinces, and in the Deccan and the Godaveri Valley. The easternmost field is that known as Raniganj, and being nearest to Calcutta this was the earliest to be opened up. Until the year 1905 the Raniganj coal fields were the chief producer, but in 1906 Jherria went ahead turning out 42 per cent. of the Indian total while the Raniganj fields produce 37 per cent. The annual production, is, however, 4,000,000 tons. The next field to the west is known as the Jherria, where coal mining seriously commenced about thirteen years ago. In 1894 the output was 15,000 tons per annum, it now exceeds 4,000,000. To the west of the Jherria fields are the Bakaro and Ramgarh which cover an area of 260 square miles. This field has, so far, not been worked, but some of the seams in the fields attain enormous thicknesses with very gentle dips. The next most important field is that near Daltonganj after which comes the small called the Giridih. Although small this has yielded about the best steam coal obtained in India, and now produces about 800,000 tons per annum. It is estimated that about 73,000,000 tons are still obtainable from this field before exhaustion.

The coal fields in other parts of the country have as yet in most cases a much smaller production than these in Bengal. In the Central Provinces the Mohpani field produces 25,000 and the Pench Valley field 32,000 tons per annum, while the Singareni field in the Nizam's Dominions has an output of as much as 400,000 tons yearly. Elsewhere, the production is generally irregular; but in 1906 Baluchistan produced 42,000 tons, Burma 1,252 tons, Eastern Bengal and Assam 285,402 tons, the Punjab 73,119 tons and Rajputana 32,372 tons. The Makum in Eastern Bengal and Assam is the most important of these fields. It stretches for about 150 miles, and near Margherita where the collieries are situated the seams are from 50 to 80 feet in thickness, and are persistent with little variation for a distance of six miles.

A FAULTY LAW.

The evil is directly traceable to a most faulty law as to trade marks. As the law is at present a pirate secures a legal right in the object of his piracy, if the legal owner thereof had not discovered the piracy for a space of three years. If the pirate had eluded detection for three years, he is in a position to invite the attention of the real owner to the fraud committed on him and to the right the former had acquired at the expense of the latter. The next move is for the pirate in possession to suggest to the defrauded owner the desirability of the latter acquiring the former's "rights" in the trade mark for a suitable price! Then, again, take the case of a British merchant whose goods go to China. If he omits to register his trade marks both in China and in Japan he will find goods with the pirated trade marks coming from Japan, and he will have no means of protecting his rights. So far as China is concerned, the status of a trade mark is so utterly bad and so negligible a quantity that British interests which are so predominant in Chinese markets have suffered and are suffering grievously. Now that attention has been so prominently drawn to the laxity of the law in Japan, it may be hoped that the Chinese Government will not hesitate to introduce amendments of the law calculated to protect trade marks in a far more efficient manner than has been possible in the past. In this view M. Yamaza's pronunciamiento will be received with great satisfaction. As regards China, Article VII. of the Commercial Treaty promulgated by Sir James Mackay in 1902 provides:—Inasmuch as the British Government afford protection to Chinese trade marks against infringement, imitation or colourable imitation by British subjects the Chinese Government undertake to afford protection to British trade marks against infringement, imitation or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects. The Chinese Government further undertake that the Superintendent of Northern and Southern trade shall establish offices within their respective jurisdictions under control of the Imperial Maritime Customs where foreign trade marks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee.

The Chinese Government are now preoccupied over the new constitution. Perhaps it contains provisions for the better protection of trade marks.

A SOLDIER of the French Ambulance Corps has been charged in Paris before a court-martial with attempting to blackmail the President of the United States. It appears that he wrote to President Roosevelt that "his society," the nature of which he did not specify, had performed services for the President at the time of his election and that, in return for the sum of 10,000f. (£400) he would place at the President's disposal his immense influence. As the President took no notice, the prisoner wrote a letter in which he threatened to bring to light a serious scandal if the sum was not forwarded by a certain date. "We conclude," he added, "by recommending you to take the greatest care, as even the heads of important people are never too firm on their shoulders. See what happened in Portugal." In view of the prisoner's youth, the court-martial contented itself with imposing a sentence of six days' imprisonment, which was remitted under the First Offenders' Act.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

MYSORE.

A WEDDING.

Mysore, 25th September.—Miss Florence Newland, daughter of Mr. A. C. Hughes, Superintendent of the Palace Zoo, with Mr. Louis Alexander Wynne, was celebrated on Wednesday last in the Wesleyan Mission Church.

THE EXHIBITION.

The second Mysore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, together with the Health and the Educational Sections will be opened on Wednesday, the 30th instant, and will remain open till the 14th October. The Cattle Show will begin on Tuesday, the 6th idem.

The Dewan with his Private Secretary, arrived from Bangalore on Wednesday, and is to remain here till after the close of the Dusserah festivities. The Secretaries to the Government, Judges of the Chief Court, and the Heads of Departments and Districts are expected to reach the capital during the ensuing week.

During the Dusserah festivities in Mysore a tennis tournament in the Cosmopolitan Club and two football tournaments will be held. For the latter as many as seventeen, clubs from Mysore, Seringapatam, Channapatna and Bangalore, have entered. Last night the Committee of Management with the President, Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, met and drew the ties. It was decided that the matches should commence on the 2nd October. H. H. the Maharajah has generously offered to provide a Trophy for the Junior Football Tournament.

The Dusserah week at the capital commences to-morrow. The European guests of H. H. the Maharajah are to arrive here in the afternoon of Saturday, the 3rd October. The Maharajah will hold the European Durbar on the same day at 6 p.m. The State Procession will take place on Monday, the 5th idem. The State Dinner is fixed for the 8th, on the afternoon of which day the Mysore Representative Assembly is to be opened in the Public Office buildings. The guests will leave the capital on Saturday the 10th.

THE DUSSERAH FESTIVITIES.

Mysore 26th September.—The festivities in connection with the Dusserah commenced at the capital this morning. H. H. the Maharajah having bathed in sacred waters, worshipped the family goddess and performed padapuja to his mother and Guru, and seated in a palanquin, went in procession from the Karikal Totti to the Jagan Mohan Palace. The Sirdars, Dewan, Councillors and representatives of all classes of people had assembled in the Durbar Hall on either side of the throne, while outside, in the arena, the State Troops and Royal Insignia, together with Band and Colours, were in attendance.

About noon his Highness, dressed in State robes and accompanied by the Yuvaraj, proceeded from the inner apartments into the Durbar Hall and there, by the side of the throne, performed the usual worship, on the completion of which numerous presents were given away to vardik Brahmins. Thereupon, his Highness approached and worshipped the throne, and after going round it three times amid great acclamation ascended and took his seat upon it. Salutes were fired from the rampart, while the bands played the Mysore Anthem. The troops then marched past and the infantry presented arms and fired three rounds as a "feu de joie," while the courtiers inside the Durbar Hall came in order of their rank and position, bowed and offered "nazar" to the Maharaja, which his Highness touched and remitted. Finally, the distribution of garlands, "attar and pan" brought the morning's Durbar to a close This evening and for eight days more his Highness will hold evening Durbar, when wrestling matches, acrobatic feats, infantry and cavalry performances, etc., take place; fire works concluding each day's Durbar.

Mysore, 27th Sept.—After an interval of nearly four weeks, much-needed rain fell last evening for over an hour. The weather at present is very cool and delightful; and signs are not wanting of more rain.

Notwithstanding the good harvest of last year, the price of all the staple food grains is still very high. The poorer and middle classes feel the pinch worst. I referred some time ago to the resolution passed by our City Fathers granting a grain allowance to the low-paid Municipal servants. I now understand that H. H. the Maharajah has sanctioned a similar allowance to all the menial servants in the several departments of the Palace establishment, which means a very large extra monthly expenditure

At the evening Durbar yesterday H. H. the Maharajah turned the switch from the throne at 7-15 o'clock and inaugurated the lighting of the Capital with electricity. Instantly the switch was turned by his Highness, two chandeliers of six lights each in the Durbar Hall burst into a blaze, and a signal light in the transformer house, about four furlongs from the Durbar Hall, was lit up, and from thence the darkness of the entire city was instantly and simultaneously dispelled by over 600 electric lights. The astonishment of the people at the marvellous way in which the city was rescued from darkness was profound.

As a special mark of recognition, H. H. the Maharajah ordered the conferment of "Khass" garlands in the Durbar yesterday upon the Manager of the Palace Office and Mohktesar of the Palace Motikhana, the recipients being Mr. C. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. H. Rama Rao.

THE DUSSERAH EXHIBITION.

The following is the official programme of the Mysore Dusserah Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition:—

The Exhibition will be kept open to the public from Wednesday, the 30th September, 1908, till Wednesday, the 14th October, 1908 (both days inclusive) as shown below:—

	From	To
30th September	4	8 P.M.
1st to 4th October (both days inclusive)	2	8 P.M.
5th October	7	11 A.M.
6th and 7th October	2	8 P.M.
8th October	7	11 A.M.
9th to 14th October (both days inclusive)	2	8 P.M.

A fee of two annas will be levied for admission into the Exhibition grounds for every visit.

No one will be allowed without a ticket or pass.

Ryots and artisans who are unable to pay admission fees will be allowed free on production of certificates from the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Amildars.

For distinguished visitors as well as all the Dusserah Representative Assembly Members in a body and Gosha ladies arrangements may be made to keep the Exhibition open during the hours not specified in the above programme by previous arrangement with the Secretary.

Arrangements will be made to have lectures delivered between 8 and 10 a.m. on the 4th, 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th October, 1908. The subjects of the lectures and the names of the lecturers will be announced later on by means of hand-bills and notices.

Ploughing competitions will be held south of the Exhibition grounds, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th October, 1908, from 7 to 11 a.m. Admission free.

A weaving competition will be held within the Exhibition grounds on the 6th, 7th and 8th October 1908. It is not open to the public when the Exhibition is closed.

Sports will be held on the afternoon of the 8th October. Events will be notified later on. Admission will be by tickets.

A SWAMI ON LOYALTY.

Salem, 25th September.—The Swami of the Sivaganga Mutt in Mysore, has been in camp in Salem for the last week on his way to Rameswaram. He has, as usual, been delivering lectures on topics connected with Hindu religion and philosophy during his tours. The lecture last evening was one of more than usual interest. After explaining the bearing of "Agnihotra" as an institution in the daily life of a Brahmin as leading to final beatitude, the Swami touched upon its utility from a mundane point of view. He pointed out with many illustrations how it tended to kill disease germs, and that it was a powerful weapon in the hands of the sanitary "Maharishis" to keep out epidemics. This led him to make a very touching reference to the recent outbreak of plague in Suramangalam and the laudable efforts of the Government to combat it here and elsewhere during the last twelve years. He next proceeded to expound the "Bhakti Marga" to salvation, and took the opportunity to press home the duty of every true citizen to be loyal and faithful to the throne. "Bhakti" was of two kinds, viz., "Anuragam" and "Visvasam." "Anuragam" is the attachment one feels for one's wife and children and "Visvasam" is what one feels or to ought to feel for the rest of the world. The "Bhakti" that the great Rishis and the sacred writings enjoin as the proper and effective one in the case of "the Guru, the Scriptures, God and the King" is of the former kind, and one should therefore entertain in regard to them all the love, all the respect and all the attachment that one has for one's wife and children and should be prepared to make in the one case all the sacrifice that one is prepared to make in in the other. The lecture, which lasted for one hour and a half, was listened to with attention by the leading residents of the town.

SAMANA.

Samana 24th September. It is befitting at the conclusion of a very pleasant summer season on the treeless ridge of the Samana, that a record should be made of our recent doings. Society has already commenced to take its departure for the plains, for the climate has now turned cold. It is, however, not as yet unpleasantly chilly; but just enough so to give a relish to the fire of an evening and to make one turn out reluctantly of an early morning from beneath three or four warm blankets. The touch of autumn has set fire here and there to the scanty foliage and the hill sides are adorned with occasional brilliant touches of colour The convolvulus, too, is in its prime as also is the gentian.

The staff has taken itself off to Kohat. Colonel Bunbury has been officiating for General du Gray for the best part of two months. Most of the camps, too, on the stony ridge beneath the Saragarhi monument have disappeared and the club which once witnessed such sociable gatherings, now has a dreary and deserted appearance. Indeed it was with quite a sudden feeling of regret that those of us who are left realised one fine afternoon after a long bout of rain how forlorn and empty the place looked. What we should have done without the tennis courts it is impossible to say. They afforded us exercise and amusement every afternoon. Other forms of entertainment for the energetic there have been none all through the summer. Khud climbing is a pastime too violent for most, and as one side of the ridge is Independent Pathan territory, it is strictly out of bounds, except when an escort is provided. There are some nice walks but of course, they are very limited in number. So our whole enjoyment depended on the two excellent tennis courts. They proved themselves wonderfully quick at drying up. After three weeks of incessant rain they were fit to play upon after twelve hours sunshine. General du Gray got up a ladies tennis tournament and Mrs. Mercer was "At Home" at another, which was run on the lines of an American tournament. The Band of the 14th Sikhs played weekly and the regiment was "At Home" on these occasions.

It must be confessed that Samana is a dull place the but when we come up we except it to be dull. What it lacks in variety of entertainment it makes up to a certain extent in sociability, but there is no doubt that the arrangement for our departure give us as much pleasure in the contemplation as would the release from a prison. For three months it rained steadily, and as most of us are in tents, we left the discomfort pretty considerably. Samana is a "one year" station. The head quarter of the 14th Sikhs is taking its departure to Hangu and is leaving only a detachment to hold Fort Lockhart until the 35th Punjabis come to take over at the end of October. The 14th Sikhs are bound for Quetta, where they will enjoy more society, but from all accounts will not be free from the troubles of "the bungalow question." The shooting season opened a fortnight ago, and most of us have been out after the sly obiecre, over the most impossible "khuds." Nothing very astonishing in the way of a bag has been procured. Hangu offers better shooting as chicore are plentiful, and there are also a few quail, patridge and hares. The native population—the Rabia Khel Orakyals—quit the Samana to a man as soon as the real winter sets in. Many of them have houses down in the Khanki Valley, but the majority appear to find the security of British territory preferable and migrate into the Miranzai. Once they are gone the question of stores becomes a difficulty. The District Engineers have been busy all the summer with the building of a new hornwork. The stone is quarried locally, and the explosion of the blastings has been going on without ceasing since May. Repairs and improvements have also been carried on at Gulistan on a considerable scale.

Few of us allowed the 12th of September to pass without casting a glance towards the pyrimidal monument of Saragarhi on the summit of the hill, a mile along the ridge to the west. This date was the eleventh anniversary of the awful tragedy which led to the fall of the fort and to the death of its one and twenty heroic defenders. It seems incredible that it should never have been discovered from the beginning that an extra ten foot on to the signal tower at Fort Lockhart would admit of signalling communication between that place and Fort Guilistan, and so obviate the necessity of having a post at all on Saragarhi Hill. The comings and goings of the Chief Commissioner and his party in these parts has been private. He is at present in the Kurram where he is expected to stay a fortnight or perhaps more. The date of his return to Peshawar is, however, not known.

CAWNPORE NOTES.

Cawnpore, September 21.—The station is gradually filling up, and many faces that were missed in social affairs during the hot weather are fast reappearing in our midst; whilst amongst other prominent Cawnpore residents who are expected back shortly from Home, are Messrs. Allen, Watson, Critchley, Lewis, the Hon. A. McRobert, Stromeyer and F. von Berckefeld; and also Mr. S.M. Johnson.

So far as social affairs are concerned, we have had absolutely nothing to drive dull care away, the only amusement being a recent Bioscope entertainment got up by the members of the "Hazri" Club for the children, who thoroughly appreciated the pictures which were instructive and amusing.

With the practical total cessation of the rains, a steady improvement in the health statistics of the town has been maintained, the European and Indian quarters being quite free from sickness.

STATE MUSEUM AT CHAMBA.

Chamba, 24th September.—A very interesting function took place at Chamba to-day, the occasion being the opening of the new State Museum by Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of Lahore.

A number of guests, including General and Mrs. Kioson, Mr. and Mrs. King, I.C.S., and many other ladies and gentlemen were assembled in a large tent in front of the building to witness the ceremony. The Commissioner of Lahore arrived at 10 a.m., and was received with the customary salute by the smart guard-of-honour supplied by the State troops.

The proceedings were commenced by His Highness Sir Bhuri Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who in a few well chosen words explained the objects of the institution and his sympathy with them, concluding by asking Dr. Vogel, the eminent archæologist, to favour the audience with some account of his labours.

Dr. Vogel, who has been engaged for some time in investigating the antiquities of Chamba State, gave a most interesting the account of the results of his researches. He has discovered a large number of intensely interesting inscriptions, among the most valuable of which are a large number on copper relating to grants of land which are almost unique Dr. Vogel has also, with the assistance of several of the local native officials and gentlemen, been able to bring together a small but very interesting collections of arms, armours and paintings, some of which show a very high condition of artistic culture in the State in past times.

At the conclusion of Dr. Vogel's account of his work which was received with hearty applause by an interested audience, His Highness gracefully expressed to Dr. Vogel the thanks of the audience making a special point of his own personal indebtedness to him for the able and sympathetic manner in which his researches had been carried out.

His Highness then presented Mr. Younghusband with a silver key of local manufacture, and requested him to open the Museum.

Mr. Younghusband, in the course of an eloquent and sympathetic speech, drew attention to the great value of an institution of this nature both to present and future generations. He paid a graceful and well merited tribute to the many estimable qualities of His Highness and explained to the audience the very large share taken by him in the actual work of equipping and starting the institution. Mr. Younghusband concluded his remarks by saying that he had the permission of His Highness to name the building the Raja Bhuri Singh Museum after its founder, an announcement which was received with great applause.

Mr. Younghusband then unlocked the door with the silver key, and proceeded to inspect the contents of the building in company with His Highness and Dr. Vogel.

BENGAL MASONIC ASSOCIATION.

THE HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

We take the following from the half-yearly Report to June 30th last of the Committee of the Bengal Masonic Association:—

The donations received during the half-year amount to Rs. 4,645 as compared with Rs. 10,685 received during the same period last year. Donations received from lodges during the half-year have been quite up to the average. Last year's total of Rs. 10,685 included Rs. 5,000 from the Masonic Benevolent Fund, while this half-year's donation is Rs. 2,000 only. This, with the donation of Rs. 2,400 received from the committee of the H. M. Bustomjee's Portrait Fund, last year, accounts for the apparent falling off in donations per statement C. The subscriptions which carry one vote at two general meetings for each Rs. 16 subscribed, amount to Rs. 36 as against Rs. 92-12 subscribed during the same period in 1907. An estimate of Rs. 100 has been again entered in the budget for the current half-year under this heading, and the committee trust that this very moderate estimate will be realised. The balance at credit of each account at 30th June, 1908, amounted to Rs. 10,498-14-11 of which Rs. 6,383-2-1 is under capital account and Rs. 4,133-12-10 under Revenue account. In the current half-year's budget we estimate for a surplus of Rs. 2,173. The invested funds remain at Rs. 2,50,000.

We are indebted to the following Lodges and Brethren for their handsome donations:—

Bengal Masonic Fund of Benevolence, Rs. 2,000; Lodge "Industry and Perseverance," Calcutta Rs. 500; Lodge "Cercordia," Calcutta, Rs. 300; Lodge "Star in the East," Calcutta Rs. 200; Lodge "True Friendship," Calcutta, Rs. 200; and to Wor. Bro. Sir Andrew Fraser, K. C. S. I., Rs. 150.

The five wards elected at the meeting on the 14th February, 1908, have been placed at school as follows:—

Mervyn Bower, Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal; Edit. Maud Robinson, Miss Cann's Girls' School, Plumsted, Kent; Leopold William Rose, La Martiniere School, Calcutta; Arthur Leslie Thompson, Oak Grove School, Mussoorie; Harold Frederick Lewis Turnage, Elmfield Road Boys' School, London, S. W.

BANGALORE.

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Vivian Dupen gave a most enjoyable "At Home" to the members of the Palghaut Ladies' Association. It was a lovely afternoon; tea and refreshments were served in the long, cool verandah, and after an hour's pleasant conversation there was a move to the drawing room, where some beautiful views of London were exhibited on the magic lantern. The pictures were particularly fine, being selections from a series lent by the Director of Public Instruction for the use of schools. There was much enthusiasm displayed when such familiar structures as Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, etc., came into view, for though in such a gathering there could not be many present who had seen these edifices, yet there could hardly have been any who had not heard or read of them. As the dusk set in and all took leave of their kind hostess, they seemed fully appreciative of her efforts to give them a pleasant afternoon.

These meetings take place about once in six weeks and are looked forward to as epochs of the quiet life of Palghaut.

A WEDDING, solemnising the union of two wealthy families, took place in London, on the 2nd September. The bride was Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the late Mr. Marshall Field, Jr., and the bridegroom, Mr. Baldwin Drummond, son of the late Mr. Edgar A. Drummond, of Cadland, Southampton, and of the Hon. Mrs. Drummond, daughter of Lord Muncaster. Unusual interest attaches to the marriage, Mrs. Marshall Field herself being worth many millions, while the bridegroom is connected with the famous Drummond's Bank. The ceremony, which was kept strictly secret, took place at the Buckingham Palace Road Registry. Only six persons in all were present, and these included the Duke of Westminster and Mr. Craig Wadsworth, Secretary to the American Embassy.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DAMODARDAS SHANKARDAS.

Mr. Mankar applied and obtained, for the insolvent, the usual interim order.

RE AMRATLAL BAPUJI.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., applied for an interim order for the insolvent. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdhardal, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the application, which was refused by the Commissioner, with costs.

RE DHANALAL MATHURADAS.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, appearing for an opposing creditor, obtained an extension of time for the return of the commission issued.

RE CHHABILDAS J. THACKER.

Mr. G. G. Nadkarni obtained for the insolvent the usual interim order.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI YUSHUF.

Mr. J. D. Davar applied, on behalf of petitioning creditors, for the adjudication of the trader. After reading the affidavits, the Commissioner granted the application, and ordered the trader to file his schedule in thirty days.

RE SHANKAR BHIKSHET.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was opposed by Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of a creditor. Application was refused.

INTERIM ORDERS.

James Connor and another, and Arthur Whittaker and another, appearing in person obtained interim orders.

THE INSOLVENCY OF R. S. N. TALATI AND COMPANY.

THE insolvency of this firm, who traded in India and China under the name and style of R. S. N. Talati and Co., was further enquired into. The liabilities of the firm were stated to be about twenty-two lakhs of rupees. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the insolvents. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the opposing creditors.

Ardasir B. Vania, the manager of the firm in Shanghai, was further cross-examined by Mr. Davar. He said, that his "boy" apparently forgot all about his private letters press-copy book at Shanghai. Witness did not take any steps to get it from Shanghai to Bombay. He did not think it to be of great importance for the purposes of this insolvency. The book contained press-copy letters with Fok Tai and Afsar, regarding the merchantile transactions. Want of money was always felt by the firm; the real difficulty began on 16th November 1906, when the yarn-market was depressed. Witness did not write or inform the insolvents that the yarn business was getting unprofitable; but there were the market-reports from which the insolvents could see and judge for themselves. The 922 yarn-bales, entrusted by the Yokahama Bank to the Shanghai branch, must have been there in the godown. A receipt was passed to the Bank by witness; the receipt stated that the bales were there. If witness had said that the bales had either been stolen or disappeared, it was false. The bales had been removed from the godown; but their value was remitted by him to Bombay. The Comprador must have given bales to China merchants. The bales belonged to the Bank; but witness did not pay the value of it to the Bank at Shanghai. He sent the value to Bombay in the general "mixed account"; not on the particular account of the bales. He could not produce a single letter or telegram to show the sum so remitted, was sent particularly on account of these yarn-bales; but what he actually did was, to remit to the firm in Bombay one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees, asking them to redeem the loan. He produced a telegram dated 13th November 1906, about this remittance; he requested them to retire the loans of the Hongkong Bank in respect of Malwa opium. The Bombay firm having failed to redeem the Malwa opium loan, witness remitted to them the amount, which was the proceeds of the 922 bales, and instructed them to retire the loans. In fact, the opium loans were retired from the proceeds of the yarn-bales. In the Bank's Loan Account appeared on 14th November 1906, the item which witness paid at Shanghai 22,875 taels in respect of opium taken from the Imperial Bank; on the 19th of the same month, he paid another sum of 22,455 taels, in the same Bank, on account of a similar transaction.

The Commissioner: This is very unsatisfactory and misleading. He was asked about Hongkong Bank and he speaks of the Imperial Bank.

Questioned by Mr. Davar, witness said, specific transactions were entered into with particular banks; opium goods from the Imperial Bank were taken up in preference to the opium goods of the Hongkong Bank. The chests were not taken delivery of from the Hongkong Bank; they remained on board the steamer on account of the same Bank. They were stored on the S. S. "Ariel" at Shanghai; according to practice, he asked the delivery of the chests from the Captain, which he gave. At his discretion, he redeemed the chests from the Imperial Bank which were also on board the same steamer.

Mr. Davar: Then what about your telegram exhibit No. 15 (Rs.41)? Please retire No. 212 loan for Rs. 62,000 against 47 chests opium, Malwa; must be released; Captain insists; delay is dangerous.

Witness: It was all a "mixed account."

Mr. Davar: Will you leave aside your usual answer of "mixed account," and give me a clear reply. When did you receive the sale-proceeds of the 922 bales of yarn?

Witness: On the 11th or 12th of November, and I made the remittance. Continuing witness said, that on 27th November 1906, he had instructed his solicitors in Shanghai, Messrs. Drummond White Compe and Phillips, to write to Messrs. Insell Masters and Jones, solicitors, to Woo Yon King. The latter under, charging the Comprador with abstracting 700 bales of yarn, hypothecated to the Yokohama Bank, and stating that a criminal offence had been committed in consequence. Immediate payment of 45,000 taels was demanded from the Comprador on account of the 700 bales. Late, he came to know that a large amount was due to the Company; the above letter was written before that was known to the witness.

Mr. Davar: Now, tell us the names of the China merchants to whom you sold the yarn bales?

Witness: To different parties. When the accounts would be adjusted, you will come to know.

His Lordship: I see how the whole thing is going now about the Shanghai accounts.

Mr. Davar said, they were willing to pay to the witness Rs. 250, provided the witness made up the Shanghai accounts, which had been left incomplete for the last two years, and which were of great importance to the insolvents' case. This was the second offer counsel had made in Court to the witness about the making up of accounts.

Witness said, no such offer had been made to him; working every day, the completion of the accounts would take up about five months.

The Court said it was too late, the case must go on.

Witness then pointed out several items, which, he said, belonged to the "mixed account."

Mr. Davar, Mr. Vania, why did you mix up all these accounts?

His Lordship: A hopeless mass of the whole thing.

Mr. Davar: You could have kept these accounts separate, as is the custom with the other commercial firms. Whenever there is anything special or particular, my Lord, he brings out his "mixed account," and there we stop short.

Mr. Davar: You are not in a position, Mr. Vania, to prove that you have remitted a single rupee to Bombay, on account of the sale-proceeds of the yarn bales of the Yokohama Bank entrusted to your possession in Shanghai?

Witness: I have sent the telegram; it has been put in.

Witness was then examined upon a transaction of 2,000 bales of yarn of the Honkong Bank. He said, they were sold to Fok Tai; the Bank actually sustained a loss of Rs. 61,680.

Mr. Davar: So, between you, and your friend Fok Tai, you cheated the Bank of Rs. 61,680, by your under-selling?

His Lordship: And his masters too, perhaps?

Mr. Davar: Certainly, the loss eventually fell on the Talatis.

Witness, in further cross-examination, said he had got the letter he was told to produce. It was dated 5th December and was addressed to the manager of the Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Davar: My question is, did you tell the Bank you were selling at higher prices than the Bank had contracted for?

Witness: I told them orally. I sent them a list of outstanding contracts; and the Bank must have seen the rates, originally contracted for. The Bank authorised me to sell.

Mr. Davar: Where is their reply?

Witness: It was an oral reply. I cannot find a written reply.

Witness, continuing, said he sold other 6,000 bales to Fok Tai.

Mr. Davar: The offer was lower than the market rate?

Witness said it was a little less than the market rate.

Mr. Davar: The Bank lost Rs. 60,000 by the transaction.

Witness: How can I say that? I have not calculated the amount. It may be so. There was a profit of Rs. 1,20,000, but it went to my masters. I wrote to my masters to that effect. I cannot produce any press-copy. It was a private letter. The Rs. 1,20,000 was not divided between me and Fok Tai.

Mr. Davar: What has become of the Rs. 1,20,000; it is a loss to the firm?

Witness: It is. Continuing, witness said he was in Saanghai till April 1860, but he had not written a single letter to Fok Tai, demanding payment of the money.

Mr. Davar: Have you got anything in writing to show that your masters know about this fraud?

Witness said he wrote to his masters, but did not hear anything in reply. He had sent them a telegram, but did not think it necessary to write a letter on the subject. He sold 3,000 more bales to Fok Tai in January and February under price. He was not in a position to contradict that there was a loss of Rs. 70,000 on that deal. He and Fok Tai did not divide the profits. Witness recently received money from the International Bank of Shanghai; but it was private matter of his, and he did not think he was bound to mention the amount.

His Lordship: You must give it out.

Witness said it was Rs. 5,000. They were his private monies.

Mr. Davar: We say his ill-gotten gains were coming to him in driblets from Tok Tai, Afsar, and others.

Witness said he only received small sums from friends—monies belonging to himself.

Witness had not appropriate 15,000 taels which he was ordered by the firm to pay to a Chinaman. Witness did not owe the firm Rs. 6,500 nor anything else.

Mr. Wadia: He has not yet received his salaries for five months at the rate of Rs. 225 per month According to his account, he did not owe the firm anything. He had dealings with Afsar in piece-goods and opium. The goods were sold below the market rate at a very little difference. That difference might come to lakhs of rupees. It might be Rs. 3,50,000, but without the accounts witness could not answer definitely. Witness had dealings with the Russo-Chinese Bank. They had not threatened him with criminal proceedings for preparing false invoices.

Mr. Wadia examined the witness at some length to set forth his view of some of the matters on which the witness had been cross-examined.

Harilal Laldas, the mehta of the firm, said he had been for many years in their employ. Witness referred to suits which had been filed by different parties against the firm. He had examined the Shanghai books after they had been brought here. There were accounts of the sale of 3,250 bales of yarn. They were first contracted to be sold at higher rates, but were afterwards sold at lower rates. The difference in the price was Rs. 70,000. Witness had also prepared a statement about the 9,000 bales sold by Vania at lower rates than the market rate; and the loss on that was from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000. He had also examined the book about other 9,000, and also about 1,000 bales of piece-goods.

Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

THE Gaiety theatre, New York, is inaugurating a novel method of disposing of the matinee hat nuisance: The management has arranged a ticket system, by which every lady purchasing admission into the theatre enters into an agreement to remove not only her hat, but even flowers from her head the moment she reaches her seat.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE "KAL" SEDITION CASE.

Appeal to the Privy Council.

YESTERDAY, in the Bombay High Court, Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya, Bhimji, and Nagindas, appeared before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and applied on behalf of Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, editor of the "Kal" newspaper, for a rule that his was a fit case to go to the Privy Council. Paranjpe was charged in the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar with publishing seditious articles, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nineteen months.

Mr. Baptista said that the petition of the accused set forth the grounds of the application, firstly: that the form in which the verdict of the jury had been delivered amounted to a verdict of acquittal; secondly, that there was misdirection by the Judge on the ground of "intention," in that he had said that the intention of the accused "must be" gathered from the article itself, instead of directing the jury that the intention of the accused "may be" so gathered; and thirdly, that the different punishments awarded, namely 15 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 124A, and four months under section 153A, were illegal.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the application, said that this was an application to their Lordships that that they should declare the order and sentence of Mr. Justice Davar, passed in the trial of Emperor vs. Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, were a fit subject of appeal to His Majesty in Council. The petition mentioned many grounds upon which the application was made; but those which had been specially mentioned to them were upon the following points: firstly, it was said that the verdict given by the jury was equivalent to a verdict of "not guilty;" secondly, it was said that there had been misdirection to the jury in the Judge's charge upon the point of "intention"; and thirdly, it was said that the Judge ought not to have sentenced the accused under Sections 124A. and 153A. With regard to the first point, the verdict of the jury was, "the jury unanimously found the accused guilty on both the charges and the majority being of opinion, that the accused was actuated by motives of patriotism, they, for this reason, strongly recommend him to your Lordship's mercy." Their Lordships were unable to read that as equivalent to a verdict of "not guilty." With regard to the charge as to intention, the learned Judge appeared to have laid down the law correctly, that the intention of the accused in writing the article must be gathered from the words of the article itself. With regard to the third point that the accused was charged both under Sec. 124A and under Sec. 153A, of the Penal Code, these charges were in respect of one article; and they were lawfully combined according to the provisions of Sec. 235 (1) and (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code; and the Judges did not think there was anything illegal in the verdict being taken upon each charge, and in the sentence being passed in respect of each charge, nor did they think there was anything illegal in the punishment being made consecutive. For these reasons, they must decline to make the declaration prayed for, and they dismissed the application.

POLICE COURT.

THIEVING TAILOR

YESUF DAI at the Masagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Jacky Pinto, a tailor, with theft of a gold watch valued at Rs. 50 belonging to Dr. Tayabkhan Abdulhusein. He was further charged by Inspector Sykes with stealing a pair of counterpanes valued at Rs. 2, the property of Bhicaji Sorabji, a Parsee. The accused was arrested while stealing the counterpanes and the police discovered the theft of the watch when enquiries were made in the case. The accused, who was once before convicted and sent to jail, was convicted of both the charges and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 30th September 1908, at 6 P. M., when Mr. Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare was proposed to the Chair in the absence of the President Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced:—

From Madras—Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, 29th July 1908.

From Cambridge—Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. IV. No. 1.

From Paris—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee VII-VIII, 1908.

From Berlin—Zeitshrift fur Ethnologie, Heft IV 1908.

From Luzern—Mata-Hati oder Wanderungen eines indonesischen Sprachforschers durch die drei Reiche der Natur, 1908.

From Roma—Atti delis Societa Romana di Anthropologia, Vol. XIV, Fasc. I. 1908.

From Martinus Nijhoff—Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-En Volkenkunde van Nederlandsen-India, Zevende Volgreeks.—Zevende Deel.

From New York—Bulletin of the York Public Library, Vol. XII, Nos. 7 & 8, 1908.

From Washington—Bureau of American Ethnology, Bullettin 35.

Decorative designs of Alaskan Needle-Cases, by Franz Boas.

From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Segunda Epoca, Tomo V., num, 4. 1908.

From Berkeley—University of California Publications in American Archæology and Ethnology, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1908.

From Wian—Revue Internationale d'Ethnologie et de Linguistique, Band III, Heft 4.

Mittsilungen der, Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, XXXVIII Band, III heft.

From Buenos Aires—Anales del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires, Serie III, Tomo IX.

From Sydney—Science of Man-Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Vol. X Nos. 2 and 3.

The following paper was then read:—

"Balis and Totems in Kanara," by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B. A., L. L. B., Chief Judge, Savantvadi."

Thanks were accorded to the author of the paper.

Dr. Rustom N. E. Banina then put in the following proposition:—

This Society records the sense of loss sustained by it by the sad death of Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patell who was a member of the Society. In submitting his proposition, Dr. Banina said that Khan Bahadur Bomanji Patell was not only an ordinary member, but a useful member of the Society, for he had contributed several interesting papers to the Society. Besides these he was one of the auditors of the Society, and as such, he rendered valuable services to the Society.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

This concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Proposed Examination Hall.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangier Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Dr. F. G. Selby, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Consideration was given to the notice of motion from the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as recommended by the Syndicate:

"That the University tenders its thanks to Sir Cowasji Jehanghier for his generous gift of Rs. 3,00,000 for the erection of Examination Halls, approves of the erection of the buildings in the University Gardens, accepts the conditions on which Sir Cowasji Jehanghier's offer is made, approves the plan with a few reservations as to details to be settled in consultation between the Syndicate and the Chancellor, and will contribute up to one lakh including the unexpended balance of the grant made by the Government of India to the University."

The conditions being

1. That the Government and the University, either or both, furnish the balance necessary to complete the Halls.

2. The Halls to be called "The Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall" so that both the old and the new building may bear the same name.

3. The new Halls to be erected in the University Gardens, and in order that the building may not be useless except during the examination period, one of them should be large enough to be applicable to the purposes hereinafter stated.

4. The Halls to be designed as stated in (3) and to be equipped with electric lights and fans and provided with chairs and other necessary furniture required for all examination purposes. The design to be approved by the Governor.

5. When not actually required for examination purposes, the large Hall referred to in (3) to be available with the permission of the Syndicate for public purposes connected with the education of the people, such as—

(a) Lectures of an educative character.

(b) Prize giving of Colleges and Schools.

(c) Dramatic representations by Colleges and Schools.

(d) Concerts of a high class.

(e) Fine Art Exhibitions and others of a similar nature for the promotion of education.

6. A marble bust of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangier with a tablet to be fixed on a part of the frontage together with another tablet in the interior recording the whole cost of the building including Sir Cowasji Jehanghier's contribution. In moving the above proposition Dr. Mackichan said; that since the Syndicate had recommended the offer was increased to Rs. 3,25,000 from Rs. 3,00,000. It was quite a number of years since he (Dr. Mackichan) publicly drew attention of the Senate to the need of an Examination Hall and it was just four years since the Syndicate definitely addressed itself to the problem of dealing with this question the first difficulty with which they were confronted was that of a site and a sub-committee was formed, of which Mr. Murzban was one of the members. They then became aware of the fact that they were already posed of a large and extensive site in the University Gardens which had been bestowed upon them by Government years ago with the definite view of a possible extention of the University building. A strip of land in the Rampart Row about 80 feet broad had remained the property of Government. He wished to call their attention to the fact that in the proposal that had come before them, they had a remarkable example of the generosity of Government towards the University. It must be within their recollection that the site upon which it was proposed to erect the building was practically an additional gift of Government to the University and its value, judging from the value of land in the Fort he could say, must be some lakhs of rupees. The first point of controversy connected with this matter was the objection that had been raised to the erection of such a building in the University Gardens. A cry had been raised that this beautiful garden would be destroyed, and that the amenities arising therefrom would be injured. He liked to know if anyone guaranteed that that would be the necessary result. He was not convinced that the amenities would in any serious way suffer from the erection of this building. He thought that on the contrary the grounds would be improved. He did not think that the surroundings of the University that were visible very much were in harmony with the beauty of the present buildings and new works would help much to exclude them from the daily view. It would become a peaceful retreat and they would breathe the perfect and quiet academic air. He could not for a moment see that conditions of the gardens would in any way be injured by the erection of such a building. If they did not utilize the site they were offered, they were not sure that other buildings would not be built upon it, in future which were not in harmony with and were alien to the present structures. Before rejecting the scheme they must bear in mind that there was no guarantee that no other buildings would be erected on the site. It was Government ground, and they did not know what a future Government might do. It was, no doubt, desirable to have open spaces. But they did not propose to close this space. There would be a free passage of air from the sea. If the University where to be deprived of the legetimate area which belonged to it those who pleaded against the erection of the buildings should have the generosity to find some means to provide the University with an alternative site. Were they prepared to pay for it. It seemed to him that there was no other site available within the reach of the University for that purpose. Dr. Mackichan then referred to the horrors of the Examination Mandap and remarked that the students suffered a good deal through heat and sun and he knew of even some casualities taking place among the students. He appealed to the Senate to brook no delay in erecting the Hall. It was a folly to reject the munificent gift. Personally he wished that it was left to the University to decide what their requirements were? but he asked them to remember that through the deep interest which His Excellency the Governor took in the matter some of the obnoxious conditions were removed. He had good authority for saying that the condition about the public hall would be withdrawn by the donor and the money utilized in some other direction, if the conditions were not accepted. He once more appealed to the Senate to accept the proposal.

Professor Lisptan seconded the proposition.

The Honourable Mr. Chimenlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. moved the following amendment:—"That all words after the words "University Gardens" be omitted and the following be substituted in their place, viz.: "but requests the Chancellor to represent to the generous donor that in view of the permanent character of the Halls, it is essential that the accommodation to be provided should be not only with regard to the immediate requirements of the day but should be adequate for the growing needs of the future, at least to some extent, that object could be easily attained by sacrificing in some measure the large Hall shewn in the plans, the purpose whereof could still be served by utilizing one or both of the old Halls for the objects mentioned in clause 5 of the conditions, and that the design should be altered accordingly; that the University will feel justified in contributing a lakh of Rupees only in the event of such a modification of the design."

In support of his amendment Mr. Setalvad said that Dr. Mackichan had attempted to impress upon them that the erection of the new Examination Hall in the University garden would be an advantage to the University and to those who went to those gardens. In spite of the very eloquent speech of Dr. Mackichan he was not convinced of these things. When the proposal was first started of erecting an examination hall some years ago the idea was to put up a hall in one corner of the garden. But if he remembered rightly Lord Lamington the then Governor of Bombay was against the idea of appropriating any part of the garden. A large number of people also thought that the putting up of a building there would spoil one of the best sites in the city. Personally Mr. Setalvad did not think it was a good thing to erect the examination hall in the University garden. He however would reconcile his views with those of Dr. Mackichan if most of the requirements of the University were to be satisfied. The plan stated that 1,900 students could be accommodated into the new building. But 500 of these as the plan showed were to be placed in the verandahs and gallaries which meant that they were exposed to the sun and heat. These 500 must be deducted, therefore, and it left only accommodation for about 1,500 candidates. Again in the Mandap they allowed 25 square feet of space for every candidate. From the plans it appeared they did not leave so much area per candidate and therefore the accommodation would be less than for 1,500 even. So this proposed hall did not satisfy the present need and much less would it satisfy the growing needs of the University in years to come. He also agreed with Dr. Mackichan that it would have been better if the donor had left it to the University to decide which way to utilize the money if it was meant to be a gift to the University. However, he hoped, that if the case was properly put before the donor, he expected, he might relax his conditions. They were told that the donor had offered Rs. 3,25,300 but it must not be forgotten that, between Government and the University they contributed something like seven to eight lakhs. The parties which contributed 7 to 8 lakhs must have some voice in the matter. If this aspect was placed before the donor properly the wishes of the other parties would be considered. By a resolution the University could strengthen the hands of the Chancellor.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody said that by adopting Mr. Setalvad's amendment they were not throwing away the generous gift, but were taking a very wise course of requesting the donor through their Chancellor to withdraw the conditions, which if allowed to remain, would nullify the good intention of removing this difficulties of the students going up for the examination.

Dr. Collie said that they had certain duty to perform as citizens as well as members of the University. There were four points which he asked them to bear in mind. First, the general interest of the city and those of the inhabitants of the Fort in particular. Second, the architectural and æsthetic point of view particularly in relation to existing buildings. Third, the practical utility point of view, and fourth, the future policy of Government and of this University in regard to education, from the present and prosterity point of view. As citizens of Bombay it was their duty to consider the first two points and as guardians of the interest of this University, the last two points. For a long time they had open spaces after open spaces taken away from them. The Cooperage and Crossent sites had already been absorbed and now the University Garden which was a place of recreation for children was to be taken away. Public might not have a right as it but it was a highly appreciated privilege, the proposed buildings would be a barrier to excess of sea breeze to a densely populated area. Dr. Mackichan had drawn elaborately upon his imagination, how air would penetrate through the massive buildings. The proposed hall would not be in harmony with the existing buildings which were architectural guns of what the city had reasons to be proud. It only required a railing in keeping with its beauty. Additional buildings even of a uniform design, and still more, if of a different style would inevitably destroy the beauty of the existing buildings. The next question was, would the proposed building, accommodate the number of boys coming for the examination now and in future. What was the average annual increase in the number of candidates? It was stated that the existing arrangements were discreditable and not to be pointed out with pride to the next arrival from Europe. On the contrary encouragement of education by a beneficent Government in such a numerical response that Bombay produced no hall in which to accommodate them! Crescent site was no more available and they must seek some other site. Between Cruikshank road and Carnac road which were near St. Xavier's College, the Sea Face or the Race-course. He did not think that they had any need of public hall such as was contemplated as they had already the Town Hall and the new theatres. He was strongly opposed to even a moisty of the cost of public hall being given from University finances. In no case should the University be the custodians of such a hall. Then they had to consider the future policy of the Government regarding education. If he remembered rightly one of the results of the last University Commission was an expression of opinion that Indian Universities should not be merely examining bodies but should also be teaching bodies. They had so far taken no steps in that direction rather the reverse was the case; this was apparent by a recent decision of this body which decided to have nothing to do with a scheme which would undoubtedly have proved to be the first step towards such an ideal. Were they for ever to standstill? The proper plan for founding an examination hall was on a site which would be hypothecated to a teaching University. Round it would rise up in uniform architectural harmony the various buildings at which future generations would receive the higher education. He proposed that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate.

Mr. L. Robertson said that he was strongly of opinion that it would be a little short of desecration to put up a building of the kind indicated in the plan on a site which had been admitted to be the finest site in Bombay. He thought the Senate was probably unaware of the strong feeling among all classes and communities against the scheme and it was a matter which they as a governing body were bound to take into consideration. They had to maintain a high standard in every way—intellectually and morally and how were they to maintain that standard if they were to entertain such a wicked proposal as the one that was placed before them the contribution was, no doubt, generous, but to cover this excellent site with buildings would be a civic disaster. If the donor wishes to make the gift to the University he should be generous enough to leave it to the University to determine the details. He strongly objected to have a bludgeon on their heads even if it were in the shape of Rs 3,25,000. He certainly asked the Syndicate to bear in mind that it was their duty to represent to any donors who wished to make gifts that they must be content to leave it to the University within, of course, reasonable limits to decide what best use they should make of the money which they proposed to give to the University.

Mr. K. Natrajan asked the Senate not be oblivious of the fact that the gift did not come direct to them but was made after long negotiations with the Chancellor and it would be derogatory to the dignity of the University to go back to the donor for inquiring about the matter. It was not the duty of the University to care for the aesthetic beauty of Bombay buildings. Again he did not approve of the idea of undergoing the risk of receiving a rebuff from the donor if he not agree to our suggestion.

Principal Covernton asked the Senate to refuse the offer at once. He did not think the Senate could accept under the proposed conditions and the syndicate had considered it for over a year.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavirkar proposed an adjournment of the debate and the Senate adjourned to Friday the 9th instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arcadia," Oct. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arcadia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abel, Mr and Mrs W C
Alexander, Mr N R
Ata, Dr S A H
Bewley, Mr, Mrs and Infant
Blanc, Mr F S
Exley, Mr W
Farren, Mr A H L
Godfrey, Mr G
Godfrey, Mrs G
Gall, Mrs
Gunny, Dr R
Hall, Miss M S
Khan, Miss Jahmed
Khan, Master E
Kennedy, Mr K H H
Lownie, Mr James
Mackenzie, Mr John
Storey, Mr D
Smith, Mr H E
Talfer, Miss G E
Wyllie, Mr J E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Amersley, Major J H A
Anstruther, Capt R A
Abbay, Mr
Adams, Mr R J
Armstrong Mr A R E
Beevers, Mr L S
Burke, Mr W
Brooks, Mr W B P
Bygot, Mr C E
Beamon, Mr C E H
Briggs, Mr
Copeland, Mr T
Church, Mr and Mrs P W
Davidson, Major
Dillon, Mr G W
Davis, Mr J
Evans, Mr H
Forsyth, Capt
Gilmour, Mr H A
Gilbertson, Mr and Mrs J E
Gebbon, Rev G
Geighen, Mr C L
Hemmy, Mr and Mrs A S
Hewlett, Mr R
Harison, Lt
Hay, Capt A S
Hamilton, Lt W E
Halliday, Maj H M
Hadson, Lt Col and Mrs
Hallinghurst, Mr H
Hotham, Mr J C
Jackli, Mr F
Kerans, Capt G C
Kiddle, Mr and Mrs J C
Lake, Lt M C
Low, Mr H V
Latten, Mr and Mrs R L and infant
Leslie, Mr M
Loginghwell, Mr A H
Mitchell, Mr H H G
Mowrin, Miss L
Martin, Lt G
Mackenzie, Mr G W L
Pearson, Major Gen A A
Pearse, Col J L
Perrin, Capt L C
Rofferys, Mr E Stuart
Robertson, Hon Mr Justice
Robertson, Mr R
Romilly, Mr W G
Ross, Mr Frank
Reid, Mr R J
Roberts, Mr W
Russell, Capt F
Ross, Mr D M
Shaw, Capt C C
Sealey, Capt A G
Stockwell, Mr A P
Vivian, Mr C A
Woolmer, Mr A G
Weedon, Major and Mrs
Weston, Miss E
Walford, Mr F
Young, Lt E de L

FROM BRINDISI

Burn, Mr J
Henderson Mr C B
Hambro, Major
Jones, Mr C W
Knight, Major W
Longstaffe, Lt R
Palmer, Lt W L

FOR KARACHI.

Breslaner, Mr L T
Laski, Mr N
Macleod, Ca t J
Nepian, Major H E, C B
Pennell, Dr K
Starck, Mr W T S
Temple, Mr B

DEPARTURES.

Passengers per s.s. "Dumbea" Oct. 1.

Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Dumbea" For from V Dock, Shed No. 10. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in Shed at 11 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Shed at 9-30 a.m. with all their baggage.

Yusuf Mr, M.
Damcher Mr. G.
Bonstow, Mr. and Mrs. T.
Bhandarkar Mr. G. G.
Dady, Mr. K. D. R.
Khan, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed.
Arit, Mr. S. M.
Rafli, Mr. D. C.
Setna Mr. A. R.
Reel, Mr. A.
Reel, Mr. B.
Reel, Mr. C.
Davids, Mr. S. E.
Levi, Mr. M. L.
Hussain, Mr. T.
Singh, Mrs. Sundar
Duncan, Mr. P.
Duncan, Mrs. P.
Jaine, Mr.
Fenaud, Mr. and Mrs.
Pielet, Mr. and Mrs. and 3 children
Carre, Mr.
Walker, Mr. Maxwell.
Tafant, Mr and Mrs.
Gaicke, Mr. P.
Landes, Mr. P.
Ysanto, Mr. F.
Giacobbi, Mr. J.
Cornet, Mr.
Dos Santos, Mr. A. Cardenha.
Even, Mr. H.
Pascelli, Mr. and Mrs.
Darben, Mr. and Mrs. and 3 children.
Monlecous Mr.
Cornet, Mr.
Rothwell, Mr. H. E. H.
Alphonse, Sœur Marie.
Bhaskar. Mr. K.
Barry, Major J. P.
Chenaye, Mr. R.
Jones, Mrs. A. V.
Jones, Master
Ross, Driver
Silva, Mr. J. Porreira
Manoel Mr. A.
Fedroso Mr. H.
Cegeste, Mr. L. Dans.
Thomas, Mrs. A.
Carregoso, Mr. L. Loves.
Azevedo, Mr. E. da Silva.
Ferreire, Mr. A.

PORT SAID.

Mr. and Mrs. Alty Boy.

ADEN.

Lobo, Mr.

Per s. s. "Africa," October 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," from the Victoria Dock No. 6. The medical inspection of saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 6 10-45 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Ports Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince' Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 8-30 a.m. sharp.

Anthony, Revd. Brother
Cruz, da Costa Mr and Mrs B
Catherine, Revd Mother St
Dorothy, Sister
Daniel, Revd Brother
Higgins, Sergt
Hassan, Bay Sami Mr. and Mrs A
Mary, Sister
Meher, Homji Mr B J
Nicholas, Asst Surg
Mario des Anges Revd Mother
Odille, Sister
Patrick, Sister
Patell, Mr S R
Roughton, Lt F A G
Rawlence, Dr H E
Storrs, Prof
Schmuck, Mr and Mrs P
Schubige, Revd Father
Syed, Ahmed Mr
Safar, Mahomed Abdul Mr
Watson, Mr J C

MR. R. H. Campbell, I. C. S., Collector and Agent to H. E. the Governor, Vizagapatam, will lay the foundation stone, on the 6th October, of a hall which H. H. the Maharajah of Jeypore has resolved to build at a cost of Rs. 30,000, in memory of his tutor, the late Mr. J. Marsh, so well known in the Tanjore District as a successful educationist.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DEVELOP THIS COLD WET WEATHER.

Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS CURE THEM.

When that pain in your back becomes so bad that the weather begins to annoy you and make you feel cross and irritable; when you have no real appetite, and no matter how much you eat and try to eat, you are still thin and bloodless it's high time you took something for your kidneys.

As once of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as the old adage runs so before your ailment grows real serious and chronic, we would recommend you to take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

They remove from the system the poisons that have been making you feel so depressed and "blue."

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills: V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 145G Rattan, Bombay, B. A.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Insolvent Matter.

163-07 Ardeser H D and Co Rattonji Talati and Nusserwanji Jamsetji and The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. Manager K and G Ching Zung Zan and others Little and Co Merwanji Manekji and Co Mulla and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and Co Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat Captain and V (for postponement.)

338-07 Mulji and K Partabchand Gulabchand vs Jesang Ranchand. In person.

934-07 Dikshit D and S Purshotam Vishram Moraji vs Abdoolally Hakimji Lookmanji Pagdivalla Thakurdas and Co.

831-06 N B Vakil Kinjebehari Rawisangye vs Mangalsing Bhagwatsing Captain and V. Raghavaya B and N Rosa Angelina Fernandes vs John Francis Fernandes.

567-07 Jehangir G and B Mowji Liladher vs Walji Ebji Thakurdas and Co.

180-07 Thakurdas and Co Shaik Sharafali Mamooji vs Shaik Esufally Peerbhoy and others S A Tyabji.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For consent decree.

506-07 Jehangir M and S Sakurabai widow vs Lndha Jaffer Meherally Little and Co.

272-08 Madhavji K and C Vallabhdas Maddhji vs Vallabhdas Shivji Bhaishunker K and G Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

619-06 Ardeser H D and Co Gool Mahomed Ebrahim vs Rustomji Pestonji Master K D Shroff.

21-06 Craigie L and O Mirza Mahomed Shirazi vs Taja Noora Little and Co (for postponement.)

944-07 Ardeser H D and Co Suleman Bund

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1908.

THE MOTOR GROWL.

THE complaints of the motor-car, the motorist and his ways still bulk large in the daily papers. Letters, more or less terse and true, signed by well-known names, or over cunningly selected noms de plume, fill column after column. The defenders of the faith in motors have a difficult task in rebutting the list of charges made against them, and like all defenders of any cause, good or bad, have to clear the ground of accusations before they can get in an original fling at their revilers Consequently their letters are not very lively reading. Meanwhile there is a pleasant rumour that the Local Government Board has decided on circulating a motor-catechism of queries to local bodies, the answers to which should enable the controllers of road traffic to draw up rules requiring drivers of every kind of vehicle to practise a rigid etiquette towards each other and the humble pedestrian. As the "Times" truly says, facts in reference to motor traction are already, thanks to the Royal Commission and to even later developments, "quite reasonably notorious." Motor-cars have multiplied since then, accidents likewise, and the past dry, glorious summer, a joy that Britons rarely experience, has created more dust than ever. All this indicates that a severe examination of the local conscience on the vital question of abuses incidental to motor driving should be just now as enlightening as it is necessary. If the growlers on both sides were all of the Moderate school, there would not be so much said, nor indeed would the things said be so amusing; but unfortunately they all rush to extremes. Nothing, except religion and politics, has so excited the public for many years as the deeds, evil or admirable, of the motorist. Those who blindly attack him do not seem to remember that the motor has come to stay, and very probably, too, in a more developed form than is now dreamt of, and that motors are multiplying as fast as it is possible to make them, even faster if booked orders be counted.

Motors are accused of causing much damage to property and life, to roads and persons As for the injury to roads there is no manner of doubt about it, for the evidence is conclusive. But the present make of road—all honor nevertheless to Macadam, who has had the longest run of any highway-man since the time of the Romans—must be improved upon. We want an enterprising genius who will invent not only a more lasting road, but one that will not return to dust with such fatal facility. The dust raised now by armoured and unarmoured tyres is shocking; it is said to destroy crops in the fields, to dim the bloom of wayside gardens, and to force the cottager to hermitically close his windows against its almost incessant clouds. There are inventors already at work on schemes warranted to obviate this nuisance. One of these has been tried by a Paris municipality. But, after a four months' trial of tarring the road in the Avenue of the Bois de Boulogne, the destruction of seven of the splendid trees that border the Avenue and that have had to be cut down, is attributed to the dust, so slight as to be almost imperceptible, that rises from the tarred surface, and which is inimical to vegetable life. The beautiful flower-beds that delight the eyes of travellers on the Avenue cost in maintenance ten times as much now as the watering of the roads cost before the tarring process. So practical a race as the French are not likely to adopt this method of immunity from the dust, and their experience in the Bois de Boulogne will make British local councils pause before they order its application on the highways under their control, especially as anglers have already expressed their opinion that tar on roads ends by killing the fish in streams to which the road detritus is carried. Motorists, as a body, are richer and have more leisure than the rest of mankind. They might put their heads together and invent some safe remedy for the dust that makes them more unpopular than even the occasional accidents that befall others through them. They contend, not without some show of reason, that the wind helps them in the distribution of dust, and that the damage to crops is limited to the hay and soft fruit in close proximity to roads. But that they smother wayside cottages in motor dust cannot be denied and is a more serious charge. This easy convenient dwelling of the poor man is now on the high-road to becoming a mere dust-hole through them.

The injury to persons is of course the prime offence of the motorist, and he has, justly or unjustly, to bear almost invariably the sole responsibility for it. With all this cloud of suspicion round him, he is bound to proceed warily, to avert being swamped in the mud of condemnation flung at him by the non-motoring public. One impartial expert, dwelling, in the "Times," on the many horns of the motor dilemma, admits that the majority of Saturday and Sunday motorists are, not to mince matters, really "road-hogs" pure and simple. This was borne in on him during a three days' drive, when, of a variety of drivers he met, a few were courteous and considerate, but the overwhelming majority, whether "amateurs or the much abused professional drivers, clung obstinately to the centre of the road, and roared past at high speed amidst a tornado of dust, as though every minute must be devoted to expediting their approach to that steep place down which it was devoutly to be hoped that they might rush into the sea." A racing motor—that should not be on the road at all except when being transferred from one racing track to another—"whirled past, snorting, stinking, and with a huge train of dust" brought on a discussion between him and his driver as to the need for a speed-limit. The driver, a calm experienced, cultivated soul, was in favour of one, and stated it as his settled conviction that every motorist is beset at one time or another by an irresistible temptation to indulge in the intoxication of speed, and too often yields to it. Most drivers get over this phase of sowing their wild oats, but some never do, and he held that the imposition of a serious penalty for giving way to this intoxication was necessary in the interests of the public. Influenced by the view of this practised driver, the writer, who had already advocated in the *Times* the abolition of a speed limit, now courageously confesses in the same medium "a rising belief" that something of the kind is advisable, although he does not think such a restriction would cover the crimes of "the callous driver." The police might with excellent effort abandon their "traps" for the more manifest duty of controlling the driving round corners, and prosecuting the driver who takes them on the wrong side of the road, and at a fast pace. Such a man must be taught that he is not the only one on the highway, and speed or no speed, traffic or no traffic, he should be fined for having traversed a law of the road. If prosecutions for such obvious breaches of the law were the rule, and traps were abandoned with all the contradictory hard swearing that they entail, the result will be good. An ingenious suggestion was made that the police should themselves drive along the roads at the speed limit, take the number of all cars that passed them, and institute proceedings accordingly. It is not a bad idea, though it might result in long funeral processions of cars afraid to pass each other lest the policeman's note-book and pencil should slip out. Sweetness and light seem as far off as ever in the motor discussion.

THE HON'BLE DR. SELBY.

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on last Tuesday upon the Hon'ble Mr. Francis Guy Selby by the unanimous decree of the Senate of the Bombay University, is an appropriate honour from the University to one who has of late taken a prominent part in its deliberations. As Vice-Chancellor Dr. Selby has been eminently successful and been acceptable to men of very various views in University affairs. He was the first Vice-Chancellor of our University under its revised and much-modified constitution and had peculiar difficulties to contend with in his peculiar position. He had to appease the wrath of what may be called the political party in the University, which had opposed tooth and nail the entire scheme on which it was reconstituted. He succeeded in doing this by discreet concessions in the working of the University Act, which did not much affect its principle, and thus he managed to restore some sort of harmony in what threatened to be a house bitterly divided against itself. This required great tact as well as firmness, and Dr. Selby showed that he possessed both in happy combination. His career except for a short time towards its close has been not varied; indeed it may be called singularly unvaried. Ever since he arrived in this country in February, 1877, he has served in but one College and in but one capacity. This is what is proper in an educational officer, if he wants to fulfil his high mission in this country, and to leave his mark upon its youth. The continuous changes that ceaselessly happen in the personnel of the services of this country in which the educational service also partakes to a great extent, are nowhere so injurious as in this latter service. Just as Collectors and their Assistants are driven about from district to district in bewildering fashion without time being given them to acquire personal knowledge of any one place, so our Professors migrate from one College to another, sometimes fill one chair and sometimes another, as if it were a matter of indifference which subject they profess most or best or as if they were "admirable Chrichtons" or universal geniuses equally proficient to teach English literature in one term and Mathematics in the next. Often when a man shows himself to be a good Professor and has obtained a mastery of his subject and begins to know his pupils well, he has to leave the professorial branch altogether and becomes an indifferent Inspector of Schools, if he does not want to injure his chances of advancement in the service. Dr. Selby from the time he entered the service thirty-two years ago resolutely set his face against this faulty and rigid system. He joined the Deccan College as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy as soon as he came to India, and in Deccan College he remained till almost the other day, as Professor of his favourite subjects. He several times declined to come to Bombay even as the head of the Elphinstone College, and he persistently set his face against the Inspector's line, though we believe he has materially injured his prospects thereby. By thus firmly adhering to one College for so long, he has been able to leave his firm impress on it. The Deccan College is in reality the oldest of our collegiate institutions, and it had some distinguished Principals in the past, notably Mr. Candy and Sir Edwin Arnold. But the impress of even these men is as nothing compared to Dr. Selby's on their common college. His single-minded devotion to the Deccan College, for which he let slip several prizes, his service quite contentedly, was quite unique in the educational annals of Bombay Presidency, and ought to prove an effective object-lesson to all concerned—to the high authorities who sanction such a shuttle-cock policy of transfer from college to college and chair to chair, and also to the educational officers themselves who suffer to be thus hustled about without time for their influence to take root and grow in any one place. We are glad to see it thus prominently recognised, but should like better to see it bear fruit in the service itself and many of its officers follow his example of devoting heart and soul to one college and thereby developing it and helping it to be as perfect as possible as a model educational institution. Dr. Selby of Deccan College has been a unique force in the educational world for a full generation, in the Presidency and especially in the southern part of it; and we contemplate with regret that this force is soon to be withdrawn to the great loss of our Province passing as it now does through critical times.

HEREDITARY PORTREEVES.

SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT, the new Lord Mayor of London, has the distinction of being the son of a former Chief Magistrate of the Largest City. Considering the many thousands of well-to-do city men who cast longing eyes upon the privileges of Gog and Magog, Sir George Truscott's successful achievement of his ambition to follow in his father's footsteps, even to the Mansion House, is quite a notable triumph, and one which could hardly be expected to have a precedent. Yet, strangely enough, the succession of father and son in the Lord Mayoralty of London not only has a precedent, but a living one. Sir George Faudel-Phillips, who was Lord Mayor in the Diamond Jubilee year, and a very handsome Lord Mayor too, was himself the son of a Portreeve of London. In honour of the great doings in London over the Queen's sixtieth year on the Throne, in the civic festivities of which Sir George played a prominent part, he was created a baronet. He resides at at Balls Park, Hertford: and gives himself up in his old age to book and art collecting. His brother-in-law is Lord Burnham who owns the *Daily Telegraph*—and annually gives the King a day or two's shooting at Halls Barn. Sir George Faudel-Phillips is one of the five Jews whom the City has elected to the Chief Magistracy during the last half century. Time was when Lord Mayors occasionally held the office for two, three, and four years in succession, but now that the Lord Mayoralty means also a Baronetcy no Lord Mayor is likely to retain office beyond one year. Less than a quarter of a century ago Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler held office for two years. Sir George Truscott, the new year's Lord Mayor, is only fifty-one years of age.

MR. FRASER, from Peshawar, relieves Mr. Jelf as Under-Secretary, Foreign Department in India, early in this month.

His Highness the Aga Khan has generously given Miss Clarke five hundred rupees for her Concert in aid of the Mission to the Depressed Classes.

THE Committee appointed to revise the emoluments of the Government of India Secretariat clerks is now taking the evidence of the Army Headquarters Section at Simla.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Edward Philip Harrison to the Indian Educational Service, to hold the appointment of Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, Calcutta.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court an application was made to the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, for a rule to the effect that the case of Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, editor of the "Kal" newspaper, was a fit case to go before the Privy Council. Paranjpe was convicted in the Bombay Criminal Sessions held before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, of publishing seditious articles in his paper and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nineteen months. Their Lordships, after hearing Mr Bantista for the accused, declined to make the declaration asked for, and dismissed the application.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

MOROCCO AND FRANCE.

German Co-operative Associations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 11.

There is a growing conviction among all serious politicians that the best interests of France urgently demand the immediate recognition of Muley Hafid as soon as he acknowledges the binding force of the Algeciras Act and the other formal pledges of his predecessor, and that the speedy withdrawal of all French troops from Moroccan soil ought to close this unfortunate affair. Very emphatically the former Minister of the Navy M. de Lanessan warns the Government not to allow the favourable moment to pass by unused for this end. In an admirable article contributed to the "Siecle" he writes, "As our national honour is unimpaired, we are justified in not repenting our intervention in Morocco, but we should certainly be culpable of great folly, if we did not end it at this moment when events allow it to do 'so with honour.' He calls the Moroccan Adventure an affair on which we have spent much money, have sacrificed many soldiers and officers and have taken the risk of international conflicts without any material or moral advantages." Against the plain truth contained in these words the outcry of those who object that by this policy the impression would be created as though German Diplomacy had scored a success appears to a cool-headed observer rather far-fetched. Indeed the general applause bestowed on the Strassburg speech of the German Emperor facilitates for French Patriots the unreserved discussion of the problem now lying before the Cabinet. We may add that the carefully substantiated statement by the "Times" correspondent at Tangiers that after all of the alleged German intrigues in Morocco not a single one has ever really existed, comes at the proper moment for his discussion.

Unfortunately the long delay of a resolution in the indicated sense, due to the absence of M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon from Paris, has given an opportunity to the writers with vested interests in Morocco to hold out another inducement for continuing the hostile attitude towards Muley Hafid. It is an open secret that many colonial politicians consider the internal troubles about Muley Hafid's succession to the throne the best means for realising the old dream of a direct territorial connection of Algeria with the French possessions in Western Africa. With that end in view they demand bold military operations in the South-Eastern corner of Morocco and the extension of the railway from Duveyrier in Algeria beyond the station of Colomb Bechar reached last year in Moroccan territory. The distance from the present terminus to the Igli Oasis on the Saura river is indeed not very far, and with this important station on the old road of the Caravans going from Fez to Timbuktu on the Upper Niger the French predominance may well be secured. The resistance of the desert tribes against the necessary annexation of their territories needs not to be feared, as long as their neighbours cannot come to their assistance on account of their being required by Muley Hafid as allies against a new approach of an army in the pay of Abdul Aziz. As long as the building of the railway extension lasts, these politicians would think it a mistake to free Muley Hafid from the constant fear of another expedition approaching Fez or Marakesh from the West and possibly supported by the French army of occupation. That it should be easy to find a plausible pretext for not considering the state of order in Western Morocco sufficiently restored is taken for granted. It is even noticed with satisfaction that according to rumour the Under-Secretary of State M. Manjan is inclined to delay the recognition of Muley Hafid by imposing upon him a number of inacceptable conditions. Some go-ahead writers calculate that at the present moment some sanguinary encounters of the French troops in South-Eastern Morocco with the fanatic Beduines are likely to accelerate the colonial expansion in that direction. Eagerly all true and doubtful news about these skirmishes along the railway are collected and commented on. Badly armed as those Beduines are, the French even now could easily cope with a combination of all tribes south of the High Atlas mountains. After the victory one may offer Muley Hafid to recognize his authority in consideration of his ceding that part of Morocco to the French. In that case the territorial gain is the South, not valuable in itself but of great importance as a link of connection between Algeria and Senegambia, may be considered a satisfactory compensation for the evacuation of the Atlantic Coast.

Whether this plan will eventually be accepted by the French Government is the real question at issue. Certainly the desire to get rid of the "cauchemar du maroc", the nightmare of possible dangers on account of the Moroccan adventure, is strongs in the country than the desire for a valuable expansion of the African colonies. On the other hand the circumspect statesmen of France will have to count with the wild attacks of the "Comite du morce," if they do not appreciate this clever calculation. Will they find the courage to resist these temptations of colonial expansion and despise a line of action that as M. Jaures has pointed out is likely to prejudice the true interests and the honour of the Republic by the breach of trust and the double-dealing inseparable from its adoption? The decision of this alternative cannot be long delayed after the recent victory of Muley Hafid.

THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN GERMANY.

The Congress of German Co-operative Associations held at Frankfort on-Main in the end of August, offered a fit occasion for reviewing the work accomplished by these institutions, because it coincided with the hundreth anniversary of the birth of Schulze-Delitzsch, by far the greatest organiser of this movement. Already from the enormous large number of these organisations we may conclude that Germany forms a specially adapted soil for the growth of associations of this type. For there exist not fewer than 26,851 Co-operative organisations in the Fatherland against 3,724 in the United Kingdom. At the same time we notice some characteristic differences in the development of the various branches in both countries, differences that are undoubtedly to be traced back to certain economic and legal peculiarities. Undoubtedly the credit associations for granting advances of money take the first place in Germany among all creations of Schulze-Delitzsch. The productive associations for carrying on some branch of industry play only a very insignificant part if we leave alone the recently started agricultural unions for the milk—cattle rearing—and wine growing trade or for drainage purposes. This is all the more remarkable as it was just this kind of associations with which Schulze-Delitzsch started and that he considered most desirable. That in England other conditions prevail is clear from the wonderful success of the famous Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers since the foundation of their Cotton Mill, indeed by their great business success they were compelled to adopt a great deal of the legal formalities of a joint-stock Company. The associations of consumers for the cheaper purchasing of goods show in both countries a strong tendency to sell also to non-members and thereby accumulate large profits; on this account three co-operative stores are liable in Prussia to the tax on gigantic Bazaars such as Whiteley's. There is a slow but steady progress observable as regards the associations for providing the raw material for handicrafts or for selling their manufactured goods in co-operative magazines. Between the English Benefit Building Societies and the German Building Associations there is a great difference. In England it is the rule that the members invest their savings in such an enterprise of building houses to let, whilst in Germany the associations with their own capital and credit build houses for the accomodation of their members who pay the purchasing price by easy instalments. Two other and perhaps even more important general distinctions may, however, be pointed out between the English and German systems of co-operation. Up to 1869 all members of a German associations were invariably liable with all their property for any obligation of their organisation. Schulze-Delitzsch insisted on this principle as the indispensable guarantee for keeping the associations worthy of credit and for interesting every member sufficiently in a solid management of its affairs. Since that time the Law allowed also the formation of associations on the basis of a limited responsibility of their members; but, with the exception of the building associations, the strict old type is still the rule in Germany. Secondly the principle of self-help insisted on by Schulze-Delitzsch has given room to a new type with a "supplementary" State-help, the authorities placing the credit of public institutions founded for the purpose at the disposal of some building and productive associations reserving for themselves a certain right of superintendence.

Great stress has again been laid by the Congress on the very severe business principles and restrictions introduced by Schulze-Delitzsch as securities against failure. Thus the associations are admonished not to lend out money on mortgage to millowners and prohibited to buy in industrial establishments in order to save money advanced to them. Building Associations are to annually write off 1½ per cents. of their invested capital on account of repairs, general expenses and forming a reserve. No association is to allow credit on the amortisation principle. Co-operative Stores are advised to take special care for keeping enough floating capital in hand. They are especially warned not to found a butchery of their own or to enter into partnership with a private concern in this line.

The utmost precaution according to the most conservative business principles was the permanent advice given by Schulze-Delitzsch and is still the leading idea of the German system. Successful enterprizes and high profits are not even considered desirable for these associations. They answer their purpose best, if they help to bring the smaller artisans, labourers and shop-keepers together for economic purposes, accustom them to the cash system in every day life and to parsimonious habits, protect them against usury in times of transitory want of money and offer a guarantee against the adulteration of food and unreliable wares of consumption. In this respect the German system that now looks back on a fifty years history has produced quite satisfactory results.

L. ASCH.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN SIND.

The following Press Note has been issued—Resolution No. 2 passed by the Sind Section of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference held at Karachi in December 1907 runs as follows:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the present vernacular text-books in Sindhi are not suited to Mahomedan ideas and religious feelings, and, therefore, requests the Educational Department in Sind to take early steps to introduce text-books more suited to the Mahomedan ideas and religious feelings than those now in use."

From inquiries instituted by Government it has been ascertained that the movers of the resolution did not refer to the new Series of Sindhi Readers but to "some of the histories containing objectionable matter and other texts taught in the vernacular schools." It has, however, been brought to the notice of Government that lesson No. 19 of the First Book is likely to give offence to Mahomedans owing to the manner in which the Prophet is referred to. Government have accordingly directed that a new lesson should be substituted for the old one, and that copies of the amended book should be supplied free to schoolmasters in place of any old copies that they may return. Government also observe that the new Sindhi Readers are not free from defects of style, etc. Steps have already been taken by the Director of Public Instruction to arrange for a Committee to consider and report on the question. The Committee will consist of two Mahomedans (one Shiah and the other Sunni) and one Hindu and will be presided over by the Educational Inspector in Sind. The Committee will undertake the thorough revision of the First, Second and Third Book of the Series with a view to a new edition being published when required, to see that Books IV and V, which are in type, are suitable for publication, and to revise thoroughly the remaining books as soon as they are ready in manuscript.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Commissioner in a memorandum stated:—"I have the honor to forward copies of complaints from Mr. Savage, the Head Master in charge of the Cathedral Boys' School, on Cujrum Road, and I state that the plots referred to are on the immediate west of the School and bear Ward No. 3485, (Sub No. 1) and No. 3485, (Sub No. 2) Street Nos., Home Street, and 3A, Home Street respectively. Excavations have been made on both plots (plot No. 77-78) to lay the foundations and there is a collection of stagnant water in both excavations. These were examined by the Acting Health Officer and mosquitoes and larvæ of malaria bearing mosquitoes were found in large numbers in both. The Contractor for Raju Babaji who has contracted to do the work on both plots was then requested in this office No. A-8637 of 16th September 1908 to purify the stagnant water and the urgency of the case was represented. He has, however, failed to do so and complaints have been requested to prevent the spread of malaria it is urgently necessary to remove this extensive breeding ground. I have therefore to request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee, at as early a date as practicable, to the issue of a notice under Section 381 of the Act calling upon the Contractor to remove the stagnant water."

Approval was given to a notice being served as suggested by the Commissioner.

DEFENDING AUSTRALIA.

NEW BILL INTRODUCED.

Details of the New Scheme.

HEAVY PENALTY FOR OBSTRUCTIVE EMPLOYERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Commonwealth Government has introduced the Defence Bill, applying the scheme which appeared on 31st January last. It provides for periods of training, varying from one hour weekly to eighteen days yearly, and extra periods for inefficients. At twenty-six the men enter the Reserves and are liable to be called out in war-time.

Similar provisions are made for the Navy.

There is a penalty of one hundred pounds sterling for employers obstructing the service of their employes, and anyone not complying with the Act will be disfranchised and deprived of the old age pension, besides being ineligible for employment under the Commonwealth.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Troops Returning.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that five Turkish battalions still remain in Persian territory.

The bulk of the troops are returning to their original stations in Turkish territory.

ITALY AND RUSSIA.

Ministers Discuss Turkey.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

A semi-official Note has been issued in Rome, stating that the meeting between M. Isvolsky and Signor Tittoni at Desio showed the complete identity of the views of Russia and Italy regarding the new situation in Turkey.

IRISH APPOINTMENT.

New Assistant Under-Secretary.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

Mr. Edward O'Farrell, a barrister, has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, in succession to the late Mr. Ennis, who was recently killed in a jaunting car accident.

FIGHTING WITH KURDS.

Ibrahim Pasha Escapes.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

Ibrahim Pasha, the Kurdish Chief, who was besieging Veranshahir, has been hard pressed by Turkish troops, but succeeded in escaping after a three hours' fight at Veranshahir.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the coming year.

THE FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

Three Days' Bombardment.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION SOUGHT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg from Tabriz states that three days' bombardment has been without result, and shows the inefficiency of the Imperial force.

Both parties have applied to the Russian Consul to mediate.

CANADIAN LOAN.

Five Millions Issued at Par.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A Canadian loan of five millions sterling, at 3½ per cent., has been issued in London at par.

FOREST FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

Good Effect of Heavy Rains.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Copious rain have fallen in Canada and the Eastern States which are extinguishing the forest fires.

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

Fresh Note for Mulai Hafid.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

France and Spain are drafting a fresh Note to Mulai Hafid, in which the guarantees demanded are modified in accordance with the examination of the first Note by the Powers.

It is understood that the recommendations of the Government of India on the Councils Extension scheme have now been formulated by H. E. the Viceroy in Council, and that they go Home by to-morrow's Mail to the Secretary of State, for final approval before submission to Parliament, which will have to pass some legislation to bring them into force.

LOSS OF A TOURIST STEAMER.

Remarkable Rescue.

NO LIVES LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The tourist steamer "Argonaut," belonging to Messrs. Lund & Co., bound from London to the Mediterranean, has been sunk after a collision with another steamer in a fog off Dungeness.

One hundred and eighteen passengers and 113 crew were just in time to get into the boats, but lost everything.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The passengers from the sinking steamer "Argonaut" first went on board the "Kingswell" with which the collision occurred, but again took to the boats on finding that the "Kingswell" was in danger of sinking.

Eventually the whole string of boats was towed to Dover.

GERMAN MILITARY BALLOON.

Burst at Six Thousand Feet.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

Two German army balloonists have had a miraculous escape at Dusseldorf.

The envelope burst at a height of six thousand feet. The balloon fell headlong downwards for two thousand feet. Then the torn envelope spread out, forming a parachute and the aeronauts landed, sustaining only a few bruises.

THE COTTON WAR.

Effect on Railways.

MR. CHURCHILL TO INTERVENE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway has withdrawn sixty-one passenger trains in consequence of the cotton trade lock-out.

Mr. Winston Churchill speaks at Manchester on the 13th October, and it is hoped that both sides will then adopt a more conciliatory attitude and request his mediation.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Speech by Mr. Haldane.

A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Perth last night, held out the prospect of meeting the brewers regarding the time limit of the Licensing Bill if it could be shown to be unfair.

NAVAL ACCIDENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The gunboat "Bouncer" went aground in the Solent yesterday.

A torpedo boat, which was towing her off, collided with a steamer.

The torpedo boat's bows were badly buckled, and she has been docked for repairs.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

House Search at Rajshahi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 30.

The house of Mr. Basunto Kumar Chaudhry, a pleader in Rajshahi, has been searched by the police, but with what result is not known.

The Rajshahi Mail Dacoity.

FIVE ARRESTS MADE.

In connection with the Mail dacoity and murder on the Nattore Road, Rajshahi, several weeks ago, the "Bengalee" says that five men have been arrested, and one of them, Abdus Sobhan, has made a confession.

Raj Kumar of Kakina.

ANOTHER THREATENING LETTER.

Again, quite recently, the Raj Kumar of Kakina has been the recipient of another annonymous effusion of an anarchical and threatening nature, like the one of last July.

It was posted from Kakina, is in the same handwriting, and threatens his life, unless he gives up all association and intimacy with Europeans.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

New Premises in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 30.

Last evening the new premises of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in Clive Street, were formally occupied, and Mr. Preston, the Manager, invited practically the entire mercantile community of Calcutta to view the splendid structure.

Refreshments on a lavish scale were provided, and many friends assembled and drank to the prosperity of the Bank in champagne.

On and from to-day, 1st October, the rates of postage chargeable on registered newspapers will be as follows:—For a newspaper not exceeding 8 tolas in weight, One-quarter of an anna. For a newspaper exceeding 8 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, Half an anna: For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight, Half an anna.

THE DECCAN FLOODS.

Harrowing Details.

ALARMING MORTALITY.

OVER 10,000 DEATHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 30.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Raikes, Telegraph Master of the Hyderabad Telegraph Office, just now restored to something like working order, I am enabled to send this from Hyderabad, thus saving the six-mile journey to Secunderabad.

The Telegraph Master and operators played a noble part indeed. The cash and stamps were all saved. The batteries and instruments were barely saved, but at the sacrifice of all other personal property and Mr. Raikes' property—Mr. Raikes was left with only what he stood in.

THE JEEDMUTLA TANK.

It appears that the scare last night in the Secunderabad bazaar was due to a chit being received from the Cantonment Magistrate, by Inspector McCarthy of the Police, stating that the Jeedmutla Tank was in danger and that the natives in Nalagooda, a low-lying district near the Hussain Sangor Tank, were to be warned. The high state of tension the population is in accounts for the panic. It is a fact that the Jeedmutla Tank has been at bursting point for two days, but, owing to the commendable work done by the 96th Berar Infantry, commanded by Colonel McDonald, and the Sappers and Miners under Major McClintock, who were all turned out by the alarm, danger has so far been avoided; but the Tank still continues to be a source of danger and the British Resident was personally on the spot this morning.

The European residents of Secunderabad for the most part were undisturbed last evening.

THE RESIDENCY.

My first course this morning was to the British Residency, where I found Captain Shakespear, 3rd Assistant Resident, early attending to the vast amount of work thrown on his department at the present time. Going to the 1st Assistant Resident's house, I could hardly recognize the snug building, surrounded by its pretty garden, of only a few days ago. It is an absolute wreck. Some great pits, sheerly torn out by the water in the compound, are filled with concrete, girders and the interior debris—a heterogeneous mass.

Behind the building, where stand the "pukka" built barracks of the Residency Guards, nothing but heaps of bricks meet the eye. Captain Shakespear had an exciting experience. On Monday, at 7 a.m., Captain Nicholson, in command of the Residency Guard, reported to him that things were getting dangerous. He at once proceeded to the 1st Assistant's bungalow, and looking through a loop-hole in the high wall of the old garden adjacent, found that the water had risen on the other side several feet, that tons of logs had washed up against the barrack wall, and that the doors and the gate of the 1st Assistant's compound were two feet deep in water. He rushed to the Guard, and after seeing them all out, escaped by a wicket gate into the Residency compound. Ten minutes after the garden wall gave way and a volume of water, behind the pile of timber, simply crushed into the barracks like shells. Captain Shakespear then made to the confidential records of the Residency, and by dint of a desperate effort, waist deep in water, managed to lift most of the records clear, but many were damaged.

RESCUE WORK.

It was only then, at about 8 o'clock, he rushed to the telephone to apprise the Resident and Captain Minchin, the 1st Assistant, living at Bolarum, 12 miles away, of the calamity. The Resident, Captain and Mrs. Minchin and Mr. T. C. Crawford proceeded with all speed, and failing to get across the tank bund in the motor, ran along the line and secured a railway carriage and thus got to Hyderabad station. The papers being saved, the next thought was the rescue of the scores of people clinging to trees, on top of temples and any point of vantage above the water's level, where wretched people could cling, and I now understand that of the Residency rescue party besides the officials themselves, were Mr. F. C. Crawford, Mr. Kenneth Burnett, Major Hale, Captain Nicholson and Mr. Mead.

The boats helped greatly in the work, but with a roaring torrent to face, extending for half a mile, huge waves bringing uprooted trees and debris of all description along, the work was exceedingly risky; but many souls are grateful for the gallantry of this handful of Europeans, and not one Residency employee was lost.

Leaving the Residency and proceeding along the banks of the river, 18 inches deep in mud, not 50 yards from the Residency walls, were 5 hideously ghastly corpses. Further on the completely demolished village, containing quite 1,000 houses and huts, named Ghouligooda, in British limits, appeared to have sunk entirely in the mud as it stood, and the awful stench arising here spoke for itself. A few folk were niggling with the debris, a sure sign of frightful mortality.

Dropping down into the bed of the stream and up on to the main road to the city, I came across the well organized relief of the soldiers of the 55th Nizam's troops, under their officers, digging away at the debris. At one point, for instance the Chowrastha Square, sightseers were moved to tears at the painfully pitiable sight of half a company of infantry attacking a huge mound of wreckage, beneath which lay 12 corpses, whilst on a stack of debris opposite sat the relatives, the women weeping and wailing, but with fixed gaze on the tomb their own were momentarily expected to be dug out of. Further along, superintending the lifting by bamboos of 3 corpses from a deep pit, was Captain Green and his men, and a few yards further, Captain Nawab Mostaid Naz Jung and his party were making frantic endeavours to save an even still breathing woman.

Captain Fallon, Mr. Warner, Mr. Gay and many other officers were directing operations with disinfectants, with pads over their mouth, Cart-loads of dead are being carried away, the strain on all and sundry, being up to breaking point; in the city, whither large bodies of troops have been drafted, is the most. I have only, so far, penetrated half a mile from the Residency and will proceed across the bridge wreckage this afternoon. I am informed, however, that the Nizam's armies can never cope with the ghastly work to be done over there; but there is a general rumour that the British Garrison will be turned out this afternoon. The starving destitute are beginning to loot the sodden grain shops of what is there still in store. Every inch one moves, one sees or hears of a fresh horror, and yet to look at the few yards of water trickling under the remaining spans of the Afzul Gunj Bridge, who would imagine that 48 hours ago it was 60 feet deep in water.

THE KILLED.

The killed, it is now estimated by many officials I met this morning, cannot positively be less than 10,000. If the city's population on Sunday was 300,000, and 25 per cent. have gone, what must be the total killed have been. One shudders to think. Truly, Hyderabad is now under a scourge, awful for the present, but far less awful than another week will yet reveal, unless some great organizer arrives to clear the putrid humanity from the 10 square miles of devastation.

LATER.

The Telegraph Offices are inundated with messages from all parts of India asking for the welfare of friends living in Hyderabad. The Hyderabad office is taxed to its utmost. Hundreds of messages are arriving, but half the delivery peons are missing, and the surviving peons have a hopeless task, as one said to me when asked why he did not deliver a message: "What to do; no street, no house, no man, all dead, sah."

A CHARNEL HOUSE.

It appears that the vigorous work of the troops this morning was somewhat shortlived, for at 2 o'clock they had all retired (perhaps for lunch), and from the Residency to the Afzul Gunj there was hardly a Nizam's official of importance in view; but the Hon'ble the Resident, his personal assistant, and Captain Minchin were making a hasty survey of the latest developments. Owing to the withdrawal of the police the crush of people on the Afzul Gunj bridge endeavouring to get across it, became dangerous. Two policemen were there to control the hundreds of people. The river bed next the water was swarming with natives watching the washing up of bodies, evidently coming from long distances, which would show that the floods extend some miles along the river entering the city. Twenty policemen, squatting outside the police station, are chatting, some asleep. Unidentified corpses lay at their feet, stinking; they appear to enjoy it. Crossing the road and entering the palace grounds of the favourite Nawab Salar Jung, I see half his fine palace down, his rare oil paintings hanging on walls which are about to fall. This poor young nobleman's loss is estimated at 3 lakhs. All is seemingly in its busy normal state around the Char Minar. Shopkeepers are busy in the road leading from the Char Minar to the district. I have already described it as the black grave. The high buildings hide the scene behind; but the odour is fearful even 500 yards away. There are no workers and matters are quieter than yesterday. How long is this to go on? The stench can be well imagined when I say that within forty yards of the busy thoroughfare mentioned were huddled together a decomposing horse, jammed on. The corpses of dogs and cats lay near, and filthy sodden foodstuffs were rotting with the flesh. Who would venture farther in this vast expanse of putrid ruin if this sight appears within the first few yards? I purposely mention plain unvarnished facts, because of the dreadful danger imminent. In short, if cholera now breaks out as a result of what I describe, good-bye to the city's population, which I now find is just at over 4 lakhs; but in this event would panicky natives stay in the city or would they flee to Secunderabad, the largest garrison in India? The task before the authorities is admittedly colossal and repugnant, but it is got to be attacked, and that quickly.

I left the Afzul Gunj at 4 p.m., but no troops had returned, and the natives were doing their best with their own ruins.

RELIEF FUNDS.

The Viceroy has sent a message of condolence to H. H. the Nizam, and the Sheriff of Calcutta has offered to raise a relief fund.

H. H. the Nizam has ordered a committee to meet to organize a relief fund, of which Mr. MacIntosh, of the Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, will be the treasurer. Messrs. Badham, Pile and Company have opened a local fund in Secunderabad and several relief camps have been opened for destitute, one big accommodation being afforded in the public gardens at Chadarghat. The estimate of deaths (10,000) given this morning will probably be considerably enhanced when the truth about the devastation in outlying villages comes to hand.

A RAILWAY THIEF.

Plucky Capture by Ladies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 30.

A railway thief was captured in a train going from Rawalpindi on the night of the 28th. He was a native and entered the 2nd class compartment of two Army Schoolmistresses. One lady jumped up and held the thief, while the other pulled the alarm chain. The train stopped at once, the guard rushed up and captured the thief, who was struggling with the ladies. He was handed over to the Gujarat Police.

COLONEL CARR, Skinner's Horse, died at Indore yesterday of liver abscess.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The season is rapidly waning and at every function it is obvious that with most people it is a case of "had enough of it." The heavy downpours of the week before have given place to warm oppressive weather, and the attendance at dances and races is far from what it was at the beginning of the month, though some few there be whose spirits and whose frocks are inexhaustible. The great event of the past week was the Horse Show which took place on Thursday and Friday. It was not as largely attended as it deserved to be, considering the really high class of the entries, the fineness of the weather and the fact that Colonel McGill and the Officers, R.A.M.C., were At Home the first day and Mr. Morison on the second. Captain Hopwood, the Honorary Secretary, deserves great credit for the admirable arrangements he made; everything was up to time and even those usually unfailing malcontents, the unsuccessful competitors, had no grumbles. The chief event of the first day was the jumping competition for horses, won by Mrs. Gordon on her Australian mare Polly. She rode with great skill and judgment and it was a win cordially endorsed by the spectators. There were some fine exhibits in the heavy weight Hunter Class, the first prize going to Colonel. Bull's Twilight and the second to Mr. W. H. Lucas' Tom Tit. Mr. Mathuradas Gocoldas won the competition for horses in single harness with a beautiful English mare May Queen. In the list of prize winners were a good many of those Poona names which we expect to appear and re-appear every year, but there were also several successful entries from quite distant places, which prove that the show has a widely extended reputation. In the competition for children's donkeys there were no less than three "civilian" prize-winners, a most creditable performance. H. E. Sir George Clarke, with a party from Government House, was present on the second day and proceedings closed with a neat little speech from General Alderson, after which Mrs. Alderson gave away some very handsome cups and bowls to the riders mounted on their prize-winners. To the onlooker it seemed a perilous performance for the lady on foot, but she carried out her part most successfully and with complete disregard for the restive and often prancing horses.

There was a very poor attendance at Wednesday's races, but it was better on Saturday, the last day of the big meeting, when there were some very good races won, though not of the nature that brings money into the visitors' pockets. It was a very hot day and most people found a shady spot on the lawn preferable to the distinctly warm crowd in the grand stand. There were several pretty frocks to be seen, notably Lady Locke Elliot's of a peculiar shade of blue, Mrs. Perkins' of mauve and Mrs Gordon's of white embroidered muslin worn with a pale blue hat; but on the whole, the race meetings are ceasing for this season to be smart social functions and the majority of people, even of the feminine sex, go for the sake of the races, and not to meet their friends and display their smartest attire.

The country round Poona has not yet recovered from the deluges of ten days ago and hunting has suffered considerably in consequence. On Thursday hounds met at the 8th milestone on the Alundi Road at 6-45 a.m. but the fields were half under water and though the hounds got a run and chased a jack until he escaped them in "The Sisters," riders got no galloping to speak of and their morning's sport consisted chiefly of scrambles along the bunds. By Sunday, when the meet was at the 7th milestone on the Bombay Road, matters had greatly improved though it was still possible to get bogged pretty badly in the nullahs. A fox gave a short and tantalising run and finally went to earth; after which hounds pursued a chink over some really excellent going until the master declared that the sun was getting too strong and they were brought back about 8-30 a.m. A most curious thing occurred in this second run, a baby chink appeared from nowhere, joined the pack and ran in the middle of the hounds for some way before they noticed it and pulled it down. The country is no longer what it was, crops are getting high and tall grass conceals the loose stones and treacherous holes; however, in spite of all this, it was a good morning's outing and if, as seems likely, it was the last meet of the season, it was certainly one which quite kept up the reputation of our master and his hounds.

The Elite Theatrical Company have been giving a series of performances at the Gymkhana and have revived many dim recollections of defunct light operas. They are not very strong in numbers and their orchestra is a piano, but they give quite a good show and have extended their stay longer than was at first intended.

Cricket continues in a desultory way but, since the excitement of the Presidency match, finds few spectators. Yesterday and to-day the Police have been playing the Gymkhana but were comfortably defeated by 8 wickets.

The Police, by the way, are having a "Week" of their own, and the place is literally creeping with Sherlock Holmeses, some budding, others run to seed. This gives a great sense of security and it need hardly be said that no serious crimes have been recorded in Poona since they arrived a few days ago.

The Fancy Dress dance at the Gymkhana on Monday was hardly a great success. Comparatively few people were there and it was very hot. The notice was short and many people, either from choice or necessity, chose the alternative of plain clothes and powder. However there were several very pretty and cleverly designed costumes. Mr. Symons as a Chinaman was perfect in every detail and the East was also represented by Mrs. Rowlandson as a Japanese and Miss Burton as a Shan Princess. Miss George wore a Swiss peasant's dress and Mrs. Hingston looked charming as a Dresden shepherdess, while Mrs. Perkins as a Spanish dancer was a real triumph. Mrs. Hardy's chimney sweep was full of originality and Mr. Macredy was a delightfully comic cursta. Several of the stronger sex displayed their charms in really handsome 17th and 18th century costumes.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Clarke gave another purdah party at Government House, this time it took place in the gardens and there was the usual gathering of ladies of varied creeds.

On Tuesday also the annual flower show came off under most favourable conditions, the weather was beautifully fine and a cool breeze which sprang up was a pleasant change from the steamy days of late. The Empress gardens were looking their best and though many of the exhibits showed signs of the late heavy rain, some exhibitors had been able to keep their show flowers up to the mark. Mr. Umaji Khanduji won a first prize for a group of flowering plants in pots, another first for a group of foliage plants and a second for ferns in which class the first prize fell to Mr. Mukhaji. Foliage plants were superior to flowering plants and the exhibits of coleus were the best thing in the show. The first prize in this class was won by Mr. Phillips for a really beautiful collection. The Gymkhana won a well-deserved first prize for the best twenty pots of flowers. The cannas demonstrated the rapid advance that has been made of late years in developing new colours in this most effective plant, and here Mr. Mathuradas was victorious. The indoor exhibits were very good and the twelve best cut roses for which H. H. the Aga Khan won the first prize were a model of what roses ought to be. The coarse dahlias shown by Mrs. Hemmings and Mr. Cama were admirable and well deserved their prizes. Miss Wiseman was the victor in the table-decorations with a charming arrangement of Glorious Superba and greenery. Many nuts, and fruit and vegetable sellers also received the reward of their careful labours. The show was well attended and two bands discoursed music till darkness brought the proceedings to an end.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

Politicians, both English and Colonial, are fond of talking about the vital importance of Imperial unity and federation. But the colonials in particular accept this proposition with a tacit reservation that Indians and other coloured races, although they are subjects of the same Empire, should be kept with jealous care outside the pale of the union. Among the British colonies, the Transvaal stands preeminent for its oppressive and iniquitous treatment of Asiatics; and if we were to form an opinion of its capacity for self-government from the utter lack of statesmanship it has displayed in its handling of the Asiatic problem, it is impossible to rate it highly. One might have thought that having received complete political enfranchisement from the mother country, so soon after its subjugation, a decent, if not an absolutely fair, treatment of the Indians was demanded by gratitude, as well as statesmanship. Lord Ampthill, to whom India is grateful for the sustained and enlightened interest which he has been taking on behalf of the Indians, has addressed a letter to the "Times," in which he sets forth their case with vigour and animation, but at the same time, with scrupulous fairness. It is clear that the Indians having honourably fulfilled their own part of the bargain by submitting to voluntary registration, General Smuts now shuffles, and declines to carry out his own part of the compact which had been made with the Indian leaders. He denies that he had ever promised a repeal of the Registration Act. The denial is opposed to fact, as well as reason. The repeal was the only basis on which the compromise had been agreed to; it was so proclaimed to the world at the time; and no other possible reason can be suggested, which might have induced the Indians to come to terms with the colonial Government. General Smuts does, indeed, offer to repeal the Act, but he now asks a heavy price for it, namely, that the Indians in the Transvaal should agree to the total exclusion of the natives of India in future. It is not fair or honourable that he should seek to impose a new condition precedent to his carrying out his own part of the undertaking, and his proposition appears to me, besides, to be perfectly silly. It is not within the competence of the Indian settlers to bind their brethren in India to such a covenant, nor can the people of this country be bound by their compatriots elsewhere acting without their consent or authority. Apart from the question of their competence, the Indians, if they were to consent to the proposition, would be guilty of the meanest act of treachery towards their brethren. I should think that the Transvaal administration is conscious of the enormity of its drastic proposal, and is willing to find a decent excuse for it by taking shelter behind an apparent concurrence of the Indians. It is a manœuvre to invest the measure with an air of [illegible] has been started against the Indians that they claim the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics, and Sir J. West Ridgeway, accepting it to be true, has condemned it as preposterous. The Indians have made no such claim whatever. Their demand is exceedingly modest, namely, that about half a dozen Indians may be permitted annually to enter the forbidden land, such as priests, lawyers and doctors, whose services may be needed by them. This, in my opinion, is an irreducible minimum. The moral effect on India of the situation in South Africa is most lamentable. Meanwhile, the British Cabinet looks on, if not with approval, with a sense of helpless regret. Grandmotherly advice and remonstrance and expostulation on its part have hitherto been in vain. The British ministry had twice had an opportunity to regulate the terms of Indian immigration, first when self-government was granted to the colony, and again, when it was accommodated with a loan. Both these opportunities were thrown away, and England now presents the sorry spectacle of being well nigh in a helpless condition.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the prevalence of fevers in Bombay have taken two years to prepare their report. It is a comprehensive document, although somewhat colourless. In one respect the delay is to be welcomed, as it has enabled the Committee to examine the question with reference to the expansion of Bombay, to which consideration has been invited by the Government resolution issued last year. Although the Committee do not express it in so many terms, they rather think that the popular impression about the prevalence of fevers in Bombay is stronger than is warranted by the reality of the circumstances; and that although the sanitation of the city is very defective, sufficient account is not taken of the ravages of plague by people who roundly condemn it as most unhealthy. As a matter of fact, the city was on its best behaviour for some years before the advent of the plague. From 1877 to 1882, there was a steady and continuous drop in the death rate from 52 to 26·47 per mille; and from 1882 to 1895 the mean annual mortality was 29 per thousand. Then came the plague, and soon after, famine in successive years and in 1901 the mortality reached the enormous figure of 36·56 per thousand. If we compare the ten years preceding the plague, with the ten years that followed it, we find, as pointed out in the report, that the mean annual death rate of 29 per thousand in the first decade had risen to 69 in the second. Of the total number of deaths in the second period, three tenths have been authoritatively attributed to plague; but the Committee are perfectly justified in believing that it would be nearer the mark to ascribe four tenths of the total mortality to this cause. The total number of deaths from plague during the decade would thus be 3,07,180. and deducting them from the total mortality due to all causes, the ratio arrived at is 29 per 1,000. But even after all deductions are made, it is beyond dispute that the sanitation of Bombay is very far from being ideal.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The report is mildly benevolent in its spirit. There is not a harsh word for anybody. Nay there is a commendable eagerness on the part of its authors to find excuses for praising the civic and other bodies responsible for the health of Bombay. They make a number of useful recommendations, but they refrain in their modesty from promising great things out of them. Their suggestions may not be original, but they are very practical and deserve serious consideration. They have recognized the interdependence of the questions of drainage and water supply, the deposit of town-sweepings and the overcrowding in congested areas, and they have carefully examined them all in their bearing on the health of the city. The report has the merit of focussing the [illegible] mined on all [illegible] which [illegible] Indian [illegible] alliedin their relation to the general health. The Committee strongly support the recommendation, which has been heard of often enough during the last twelve months, that the outfall at Love Grove should be removed to a spot where the sewage can be treated before being passed into the sea. If this proposal can be adopted, and if steps were taken at the same time to remove the Tanks siding at Mahaluxmi, a large and salubrious area open to the pure sea breezes would be available for residential purposes. The Committee do not go further into the question of the extension of Bombay because we may take it that they did not want to travel beyond their proper function and the legitimate scope of their inquiry. The other proposals made by them are the conversion of the intermittent water-supply into a constant one, and the abolition of the halalcore system which is condemned alliteratively as "defective, disgusting and dangerous." As a remedial measure, a constant supply will not be of much avail. A few words only in the enormous waste of water, from the leakage of mains and reservoirs and the carelessness of the people, which is computed at eight million gallons per day! This evil has not yet been combatted in a thorough and systematic manner. The city is water-logged, the subsoil is saturated with moisture, but it ought to be possible to purge it of the humidity, and of the consequent unhealthiness, which is a reproach to Bombay. Defective water system and defective drainage are about the most powerful factors at work in deteriorating the sanitation of Bombay. They are responsible for many forms of fever, and for phthisis, dysentery and other diseases, and the remedy will depend, not upon a policy of patching and tinkering, but upon a comprehensive and co-ordinate scheme dealing effectually with all the sources of the evil in their correlation to one another.

ORPHANAGE FOR PARSI GIRLS.

The Parsis are deeply indebted to the Petit family for a number of splendid benefactions, to which a welcome addition is shortly to be made in the shape of an orphanage for girls. It is announced that the charity funds of the family amounting to twelve lakhs are to be devoted towards endowing the institution. The orphanage has long been felt as one of the needs of the community, and, worked on proper lines, it will be productive of, perhaps, more good than the orphanage for boys. Although the Petits are praised in warm and generous terms, it is urged in some quarters that it would have been better if the money had been given for a Parsi Central College, while others are of opinion that a far more useful purpose would have been served if it had been used for providing cheap, sanitary dwellings for the Parsi poor. Every one has his own hobby, his own predilections and his own ideas and every one commends that charity as the best which accords with his own inclinations. But every charitable institution fulfils its own purpose, and it is idle and unprofitable, not to say ungracious, to express regret that the donor had not thought of some other charity which is believed to be more worthy. All that the benevolence of the Parsi Panchayet and of individual members of the community has effected hitherto for indigent girls is to help them with means to marry. Matrimony, in their case, is generally a doubtful blessing, because it only aggravates and multiplies the economic evil, from which they are supposed to be rescued by this means. I may be sure that the orphanage will not be turned into a huge matrimonial institution. I suppose that taking some European models for guidance, the management will make due provision for the training of the inmates to such humble occupations as will enable them to earn an honest living.

DION.

TILAK'S SENTENCE.

"Pioneer's" Recent Strictures.

AN APOLOGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 30.

Concerning the commutation of Tilak's sentence, the "Pioneer" writes:—

We are assured officially that the general and strongly-seated impression to which currency was given in a recent issue of the "Pioneer," to the effect that the commutation of Tilak's sentence was due to strong outside influence brought to bear on the Government of Bombay is entirely without truth. A letter conveying this intimation, which is not apparently intended for publication, though there is nothing in it that might not be published, [illegible] idea with the improving sentiment that newspapers should not make assertions of a misleading character without attempting to ascertain facts. As a general rule this is a principle which may command assent, but every one knows that there are cases in which it is impossible to get facts by direct inquiry if only one person has possession of facts, and that person is by necessities of official position precluded from speaking. And there is not much use in asking. The relations between the Home and Indian Governments are such that cases may occur, and often have occurred, in which the authorities in this country have been made to appear before their own public as responsible for measures to which they have offered, in fact, the strongest possible opposition.

The article concludes by the "Pioneer" offering an apology to Lord Morley for the temporary misapprehension.

DEPARTURE OF SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Captain Drummond, A.D.C., left for Kirkee at 8-15 a.m. yesterday, from the Victoria Terminus, by the Poona Express. His Excellency arrived at the Station from the Secretariat at 8-10 a.m., where he was met by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. H. G. Geil, Commissioner of Police, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bt., Mr. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. C. Bamboll, Deputy Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Mr. J. Macdonald, and Mr. W. P. Ryan. After a brief conversation with those present, his Excellency shook hands and entered the train, which steamed off punctually at 8-15 a.m.

A SIMLA telegram published in the Rangoon local papers, regarding the Subordinate Telegraph Reorganisation scheme, has caused dissatisfaction amongst the signalling staff, who look upon it as juggling with figures.

Mr. C. J. Hoss, Director, Railway Mail Service, Southern Circle, officiates as Postmaster General, Bombay, vice Mr. [illegible] Director General, Post Offices, Ranayan.

SOLDIERS AND RABIES.

Treatment at Coonoor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 30.

It having been represented that cases of soldiers bitten by rabid animals in Southern India suffer through having to proceed to Kasauli, the Government of India have decided that all soldiers and their families for anti-rabid treatment shall in future be sent to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor from stations nearer to Coonoor than to Kasauli. European soldiers and their families undergoing treatment will be accommodated in the Station Hospital, Wellington, as no accommodation for Europeans is available at the Institute.

SAFETY OF LADY PASSENGERS.

Company of Servants Permitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 30.

In connection with the question of the safety of lady passengers travelling by train, the North-Western Railway are notifying at once that a lady travelling alone either 1st or 2nd class may, during night, take into compartment her servant holding a 3rd class ticket.

M. S. M. RAILWAY.

Through Running Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 30.

The through running of trains on the north-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has been resumed.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BHADOI IN BENGAL.

(On an average of five years ending 1906-07, the area under autumn rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 60 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India).

Explanatory.—Autumn rice is the chief bhadoi crop of this Province. It occupies 50 per cent. of the total area under all bhadoi crops. Maize and millets are to be found chiefly in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Character of the season.—Sowings this year were normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and late in Lower Bengal and Bihar. Climatic conditions were not favourable except in Chota Nagpur and Orissa where the prospects are hopeful. In Lower Bengal, as well as in Bihar, the rainfall was short in the early part of the season, and later on damage was done by heavy rain in Lower Bengal and by drought in Bihar. The recent rain has improved prospects in Bihar. Floods did damage in Midnapore, Shahabad, Cuttack and Balasore and insect pests in Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Cuttack. The present season has not been a very favourable one.

Area sown.—The area sown this year has been estimated at 3,734,900 acres against 2,951,600 acres last year. The normal area is estimated at 9,462,900 acres.

Outturn.—Sambalpur estimates more than a normal crop (105 per cent), Balasore, Ranchi and Singbhum estimate 100 per cent. Khulna and Palamau report 97 and 91 per cent. while Burdwan, Darjeeling and Hazaribagh report 88, 80 and 85 per cent. In 13 districts, the outturn estimated by local officers varies from 70 to 79 per cent.; three districts report 60 to 68 per cent. crops, and two districts Darbhanga and Bhagalpur report 55 and 54 per cent. In Murshidabad (49 per cent.), Monghyr (47 per cent.), Nadia (46 per cent.) Purnea (45 per cent.), Muzaffarpur (41 per cent.) and Patna (38 per cent the outturn is poor.

According to the estimates of the District Officers, the outturn of the different kinds of bhadoi crops for the Province, as a whole, amounts to 65 per cent of the normal.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 7 Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. Uehlinger, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The Directors' report showed:—

During the year under report your Company has acquired and taken over by way of amalgamation the business and undertaking of the New French Press Company, Ld., and also the Pressing and Ginning Factories of Messrs. Volkart Brothers situate at Nagpur and Guntur. This amalgamation was made effective as from 1st July 1907 and the Factories of the New French Press Company and of Messrs. Volkart Brothers have been taken over as going concerns together with profit and loss made since that date.

The Capital of the Company has been increased to Rs. 8 80,000 by the creation of 800 new shares of Rs. 500 each, 300 of which will be taken over by the Shareholders of the New French Press Company in exchange of their original shares in that Company and 500 by Messrs. Volkart Brothers or their nominees. The 450 original shares of your Company of Rs. 1,000 have been divided into 900 shares of Rs. 500 each.

The cotton crops in Kathiawar, Khandesh and Nagpur were extremely poor while the Berars and the Madras Presidency had fair to good crops. Unfortunately a joint working agreement could not be brought about at Dhulia, Khamgaon and Moctan and it is needless to say that the accounts of those Branches show a loss. The Companies Presses turned out 1,15,140 Bales Cotton.

Including the balances brought forward from last year viz :—Of the Volkart's United Press Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,463-5-10 ; of the New French Press Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,542-5-7 ; the result of the year's working amounts to Rs. 69,013-5-4 ; out of this sum your Directors have transferred Rs. 15,000 to Depreciation account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 54,013-5-4 ; out of which your Directors propose to transfer Rs. 7,000 to Preliminary Amalgamation Expenses Account and they recommend to pay a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, per share free of Income Tax absorbing Rs. 51,000—52,000, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,013-5-4 to New Year's Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors report and accounts of the Company ended 30th June 1908 were adopted and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per share was declared. The retiring Director, The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, was re-elected and Mr. Burjorji, Cowasji Contractor was re-appointed Auditor. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

Captain C. D. Barry, I.M.S., is appointed Specialist in Operative Surgery to [illegible]

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 30.

With a card of seven events, all, filling well, proved decidedly in favour of bookmakers. The course was fast and good times done, but almost every event resulted in upsets. The Maiden Plate being divided, provided an extra race. In the first of these Hishan won, well backed, from a rank outsider, Holker, the favourite, failing to secure a place. The second division came last, resulting in a bad, upset, Toskin beating Frits after a punishing finish by Heeroo in the Pony Race. In the Rosehill Plate there was very open betting. Cracker, Encourage and Matalgia were best fancied, but when Matalgia looked like winning, Recovery, nicely ridden, put in a fast finish, upsetting the pot, the other two mentioned failing to find a place. In the Sandown Plate, Lachlan was made a warm favourite, but after Coquette taking the usual lead, Zotique came along to win comfortably, though not greatly fancied Lachlan getting a place from a fast finish from The Master, who got a bad start with Metal Boy. In the [illegible] Consolation, Measer surprised everyone by leading from start to finish, and staying out strong won from Sufoog with Ashroff made too much use of. The Consolation Plate proved Bucolic and Lady Metal not up to expectations, Lady Lomond, coming in at the finish, beating Conscience in a fast run race. The Closed Race proved a bad upset, Deenar being made a favourite, but ran off his legs, The Munshi coming away easily when Gendarme looked a winner. Details :—

THE FIRST MAIDEN PLATE.

Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's Hishan 8st 6lbs (cd 8st 7lbs) .....Taylor 1
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's Holker 8st 11b (cd 8st 4lbs) .....Evans 2
Mr Goolam Hyder's Light 8st 7lbs ...Oomerkhan 3
Abdul Aziz's Gazbar, 8st 6lbs .....Heeroo 4

Aise ran.—Farick 9st 11lbs, Hasty Jack 9st 11b, Asi 8st 11lbs, Fallah 8st 10lbs, Hullo 8st 6lbs, Sir Askar 8st 4lbs, Little Martaban 8st 4lbs, Naief 8st, Daimond King 7st 10lbs, Pootoo 6st 12lbs, carried 7st 3lbs, and Nazaralla, 6st 9lbs carried 6st 11lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Gazbar, 4 to 1 Hishan, 6 to 1 Fallah and Hullo, 8 to 1 Aska Naief, and 10 to 1 the rest.

Naief led out followed by Hishan and Holker. At the bend Gazbar and Light joined them, but at the distance Hisham came away, Holker coming strong on the rails, and won by a length and three quarters ; half next. Time—1min. 34secs.

THE ROSE HILL PLATE.

Capt Meynell's Recovery 7st 7lbs .....Hoyt 1
Mr Galstaun's Matalgia 8st 5lbs ..... Robinson 2
Mr Artin Essayie's Koko 7st, carried 7st 3lbs, Manley 3

Mr Burton's Cracker 7st 8lbs .....Ferguson 4

Also ran.—Lady Leslie 10st 3lbs, Gun Metal 9st 5lbs, Chippy Norton 8st 12lbs, Cheeky 7st 13lbs carried 8st, Encourage 7st 6lbs, and Tete-a-Tete 6st 7lbs, carried 6st 8lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Cracker and Encourage, 4 to 1 Matalgia, 6 to 1 Koko, and 8 to 1 Recovery.

Koko was first away from Chippy Norton, Gun Metal and Cracker. At the half mile Cracker took third place and at the bend came up with Koko. At the distance Matalgia led but Recovery coming through strong won a great finish by a head ; neck next. Time—1min. 16 2/5 secs.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.

Mr. Gosuldass and Scott Nimmo's Zotique 7st. 9lbs., ...Hoyt 1
Mr. Ranchordass's Coquette 7st. 7lbs. ...Manley 2
Mr. S. R. S's Lachlan 8st. 10lbs. .....Killorn 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's The Master 8st. 9lbs. .....Evans 4

Also ran.—Jolly Abbot 9st 1lb, Metal Boy 8st 9lbs, Admiral Crichton 8st 4lbs, and Royalist 8st.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Lachlan, 4 to 1 Admiral Crichton, 5 to 1 Coquette and Metal Boy, and 6 to 1 Zotique and The Master.

From a bad start, The Master, Jolly Abbot, Metal Boy got badly away led by Coquette, followed by Zotique, Lachlan and Admiral Crichton. Five furlongs from home Admiral Crichton was third, but fell back at the bend. At the distance Zotique caught Coequette and won comfortably by a length and a quarter; half next. Time—1min. 44 1-5secs.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Measer 8st 11bs ...Mahomed 1
Mr Forage's Safoog 7st 12lbs .....Ferguson 2
Mr Ranchordass's Ashroff 9st.....Evans 3
Mr Mujeeh Jurji's Recruits 8st .....Fraser 4

Also ran.—Brigand 9st 7lbs, Brutus 9st, Dhafor 8st 13lbs, Mierjan 8st 12lbs, Qumra, 8st 12lbs, D arlaoor 8st 9lbs, Antiagiast 8lbs Antica 8st 4lbs. Fo[illegible] 8st 2lbs, Hazes 8st 11b, Soviet 7st 13lbs. Rummah 7st 13lbs, Wild Poppy 7st 11lbs, Aden 7st 6lbs, Ajeet 7st 5lbs, and Arcadia 7st 2lbs.

Betting.—Evens Measer and Hazes, 6 to 1 against Chungis, Devon, Antics, Rummah, Safoog, Ashroff, and 10 to1 and longer odds the rest.

Measer led with Ashroff, Hazes and Safoog. At the bend Ashroff led, followed by Measer on the rails. Safoog outside. Down the straight Safoog and Measer fought a great finish, the latter getting home by three-quarters; one and a half next. Time—1min. 54 3-4 secs.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr Morison's Lady Lomond 8st 3lbs...Killorn 1
Mr Avasia's Conscience 8st 4lbs.....Evans 2
Mr Gooldass's Lady Metal 8st 13lbs.....Hoyt 3
Captain Hodgson's Pincher 9st 9lbs.....Firth 4

Also ran.—Forfeit 9st 12lbs, Mozart 9st 5lbs, Bucolic 9st 1lb, Vocalist 8st 8lbs, Golden Morn 7st 11lbs, and Chevalier 7st 9lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Bucolic and Lady Metal, 6 to 1 Conscience, and 6 to 1 Lady Lomond, Vocalist and Mozart.

Bucolic led out with Mozart and Lady Lomond, but on entering the straight Lady Lomond led from Pincher. Lady Metal and Mozart. Down the straight Lady Lomond went away, and staying out a strong late run with Conscience on the rails won by a neck ; half next. Time—1min. 2 3-5 secs.

THE CLOSED RACE.—The Arab Welter Plate.

Captain Hodgson's The Munshi 9st 5lbs.....Mr Griffin 1
Captain Hopwood's Gendarme 8st 12lbs .....Owner 2
Mr. Willis's M.V.O. 10st 3lbs .....Mr. Anderson 3
Captain Teogood's Veto 10st 5lbs...Hon Bingham 4

Also.—Deenar 10 4 6lbs, Murdas 10st 1lb carried 10st 2lbs, Maluan 9st 7lbs carried 10st 3lbs, Hooded Falcon 8st 11lbs carried 9st 7lbs, and Young Folly 8st 5lbs carried 9st 1lb.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Deenar, 5 to 1 M.V.O and Mirdas, 6 to 1 Veto, and Hooded Falcon and 15 to 1 The Munshi.

It was a good start, Deenar soon assumed the lead from M. V. O. and Hooded Falcon. At the bend Gendarme came up to the leader, who began to be ridden. In the straight Gendarme held M. V. O. safe, when The Munshi, coming outside, won easily by three-quarters of a length ; neck next. Time—1min. 25secs.

THE SECOND MAIDEN PLATE.

Messrs Salt and Waneb's Toskin 7st 7lbs...Heeroo 1
Mr Pill's Frizz 8st 11lbs. .....Kamad 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Afreed, 9st 7lbs .....Barrett 3
Mr Kapadia's Nansip, 9st 8lbs .....Evans 4

Also ran.—Zir 9st 6lbs, Sanja Kumar 9st, Atabe, 8st 12lbs, Read Blood, 8st 7lbs, Hatmayon 8st 6lbs, Surrender, 8st 2lbs carried 8st 3lbs, Adolphine 8st 2lbs, Vixen 8st 2lbs, Sadi, Amanli, 7st 13lbs, Mahomed Muzloom, 7st 13lbs, and Hobart 7st 5lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Real Blood, 4 to 1 Surrender and Fritz, 6 to 1 Atabe and Amanli, 7 to 1 Toskin, and 8 to 1 Nansip.

Real Blood shot out and flowed by Surrender and Fritz with the three following, followed by Amanli and Toskin. Down the straight Surrender and Fritz fought a great finish, the latter getting home by a head. Nansip close up, and after a great finish with Real Blood, a length and a half next. Time—1min. 54 2-5 secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Eleventh Meeting.

The rains being over and fine weather assured, a large number of spectators were present last evening to witness the various events which were down for decision on the programme of the Eleventh Meeting.

The ball was set rolling with jumping for horses and ponies.

It is suggested for the consideration of Honorary Secretaries that, in future, the jumping might be altered from its regular place of No. 1 on the programme.

A fair number of the regular supporters of these meetings are hard worked bread winners who cannot leave their offices in time to be on the Maidan by 5-30 p.m. and consequently they hardly ever see the jumping which is a far prettier and more interesting event to watch than, for instance, the Potato Stakes.

The answer may be that the animals should be jumped while fresh and not after taking part in other events, but if a horse is worth its keep, a short scurry round the usual given course would act as a pipe opener and serve to stretch its legs. It is, moreover, quite possible that the standard of the jumping would be improved if the animals were jumped warm instead of as now stone cold after having been standing on the Maidan for half an hour or so beforehand. It should, however, be mentioned that the standard of the jumping last evening was considerably better than usual. There were four entries for horses, and Mr. Stileman on his own horse Lux was as usual unbeatable, Mr. Bruce being second and Mr. Irving third.

There were even less entries for the Ponies, only three competing, but the spectators were treated to a fine exhibition of fencing. Mr. Owen Symonds on his pony Ortolan who usually annexes this event found more than his match in Mr. Barraclough on his pony Berenice. This Pony, though a new comer in this event, is apparently no novice at the game, and well ridden by his popular owner, fenced in splendid style and the Judges had no difficulty in awarding Mr. Barrcclough first marks, although Mr. Symonds' pony jumped well for second place.

The Potato Stakes came next. The gentlemen were required to ride a given course to where lines of potatoes were laid out on the ground, pick them up one by one with a spear and deposit them in a bucket. First home after having deposited all his potatoes in the bucket scoring top marks. This race proved very popular, thirteen competitors going to the post, and the race was run in three heats of four, four and five. The winners of the heats were Mr. Symonds, Captain Mackie, and Mr. Scott, but in the final, Captain Mackie proved an easy winner from Mr. Scott.

The event, the Hallowe'en Stakes, selected for lady competitors, was quite a good one, requiring the rider to have her horse well under control and at the same time to display considerable skill. It is not an easy matter to stick a floating apple with a fork even when standing on foot, but when the feat has to be performed in spite of the antics of a restless horse, the lady is to be congratulated on the quickness of her eye and wrist who accomplishes it successfully in the shortest space of time. The printed conditions of the race were that each lady would be given at the starting post a stick with a fork attached to it. They will then ride a given course to where buckets of water with an apple floating in each will be placed, secure apple on fork and return over course. First home with apple on fork to win, the apple on no account to be touched with the hand at any period of the race. The undoubted popularity of these events was amply verified last evening when no fewer than ten ladies proceeded to the starting post, a record entry at these meetings for a Ladies' event. Armed with their sticks with forks atttached the competitors made quite an imposing spectacle as they galloped round the course. Mrs. Rumboll, who has been absent from the last few meetings, secured her apple first, but was closely followed by Mrs. Turner Green, and a splendid race home ensued which resulted in favour of Mrs. Turner Green who was Siding a very fast pony. Mrs. Nash secured third place.

The Ladies event was followed by the Postillion Race. Each competitor rode one horse and led another over a given course. The race does not call for any special remark beyond the fact that Mr. Symonds came home an easy winner at a tremendous rate, being quite unable after passing the flag to stop both horses, so wisely allowed the led horse to take care of itself and it was soon recovered without any mishap. Mr. Scott was second and Captain Mackie third.

The fifth event on the Programme was the Presidency Stakes, an event in which both ladies and gentlemen took part. As a rule the Affinity Races do not entail the exercise of much exertion on the part of the lady competitors, but on this occasion the result of the race depended to a great extent on the ability of each gentleman's partner to bowl a cricket ball and her accuracy in delivering it. The conditions of the race were that each gentleman should ride a given course carrying with him a pair of bails. He was then required to dismount and place the bails on three regulation stumps opposite which his partner was standing at a distance of about fifteen yards. Having doffed his pads, the gentleman had then to keep wicket to his partner's bowling, and so soon as his partner had managed to hit the wickets, to remove his pads gather up his bails, remount and return to the starting post, the first home having with his partner fulfilled all the conditions of the race correctly to win. There were ten entries for this event so the race was run off in three heats of four, three, and three. The respective winners of the heats were Mrs. Rumboll and Mr. Symonds, Mrs. McCausland and Mr. Barraclough and Captain and Mrs. Nash. Mrs. Rumboll found the wickets with her first ball, but the other ladies were not so successful. But if the ladies found it difficult to hit the wicket, some of the gentlemen found it even more difficult to stop the ball and several were seen departing into the country to retrieve the ball they had failed to gather at the wicket. The race was eventually won by Mrs. Rumboll and Mr. Symonds, with Mrs. M. Causland and Mr. Barraclough second.

Proceedings concluded with the usual scurries for horses and ponies, which were run in quickly gathering darkness. Both events produced splendid finishes, the pony scurry especially. Four horses started in the first scurry and a great race was seen between Mr. Rommel and Mr. Carter which ended in favour of the former.

For the pony event five started, and for the last thirty yards Mr. Barraclough, Mr. Wayman and Mr. Symonds neck and neck, eventually finishing in the order named The handicapper is to be congratulated on the excellent way he carries out a most difficult task, and there ought to be some splendid races in store as the big meeting this month.

The Band of the 116th Mahrattas, by kind permission of Col. H. Mead and Officers, provided an entertaining programme of music.

The following is a list of the events and results :—

JUMPING.

HORSES

Mr. Stileman 1
Mr. Bruce 2
Mr. Irving 3

PONIES

Mr. Barraclough 1
Mr. Owen Symonds 2

POTATO STAKES.

Captain Mackie 1
Mr. Scott 2

HALLOWE'EN STAKES.

Mrs. Turner Green 1
Mrs. Rumboll 2
Mrs. Nash 3

POSTILLION RACE.

Mrs. Owen Symonds 1
Mrs. Scott 2
Captain Mackie 3

PRESIDENCY STAKES.

Mrs. Rumboll and Mr. Owen Symonds 1
Mrs. McCausland and Mr. Barraclough 2
Mrs. Nash and Captain Nash 3

SCURRIES.

HORSES.

Mr. Rommel 1
Mr. Carter 2

PONIES.

Mr. Barraclough 1
Mr. Wayman 2
Mr. Symonds 3

FOOTBALL.

Quite an interesting game of Soccer was played last evening, a scratch eleven of the R. G. A. and Carabiniers meeting a combination of the Government Telegraphs and Worcesters. The teams lined up as under :—

TEAMS.

R.G.A. and CARABINIERS.		Govt. Tel. and Worcesters.
McKeowen (R.G.A.)—	Goal	—Illen (Worf)
Keamuir (Carb)	Backs.	Taylor (Tel)
Gilliace (Carb)		Winsfer (Wor)
Downey (R.G.A.)	Half-backs	Edis (Tel)
McGharry (R.G.A.)		Cruteckley (Tel)
Brayshaw (Carb)		Williams (Tel)
Tilley (R.G.A.)	Forwards.	Hewes (Wor)
Southcote (R.G.A)		Pell (Wor)
Reynolds (R G A)		Lt. Townend (Tel)
Luxton (Carb)		Cowper (Tel)
Chick (Carb)		Cahill (Tel)

From the start to the finish it was a hotly contested struggle. During the opening half, it was a series of attacks and counter attacks, fast in nature, but no score was possible on account of the erratic shooting of the forwards on either side. The ensuing period, however, saw a great improvement and the two custodians were given a hot time. The ball was travelling faster and various players composing the teams combined with remarkable skill, and this was particularly noticeable on the Telegraph side. One wonders why this team did not exhibit this talent before. Twenty minutes of this half being again a blank, an excellent movement of the Telegraph left wing, gave Cowper a great chance and he registered a goal. Two minutes later the other side, through Luxton, equalized. The play now continued to be very exciting, both teams trying hard to score the winning goal, but a sound defence would not permit it.

Although only a scratch game, it was decidedly one of the best exhibitions of footer witnessed on the Cooperage. The gunners' side was the heavier built and taller of the two but their lighter opponents made up for this in face and nimbleness and it should have been a hard stroke of fate if any other result but a draw had taken place.

Corporal Tilley of the R. F. A. refereed and for the first time, the Corporal had a clean game to umpire. There were no fouls, no hands, and penalizing play was conspicuous by its absence.

Score :—

R. G. A. and Carabiniers..... 1 goal.
Govt. Tel. and Worcesters ..... 1 goal.

ROVERS' SPRINTING COMPETITION.

During the interval, the finals of this competition was run, the Government Telegraphs and the Worcesters being the competing teams. The result was a foregone conclusion, the signallers winning with hands up, scouring the first three places. Gane, last year's champion, was again an easy first doing the distance of 114 yards 5 inches in the record time of 12 seconds although, when hard pressed as he was on Tuesday night by Harwood of the Commercial Gymkhana, he did the same distance in the 11 4/5 seconds. Mr. J. J. Watson of the Rovers' Club started the teams throughout the contest, and credit must be given to him for the good starts generally effected.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Govt. Telegraphs.	Worcesters.
Game	Freeman
Nicholas	Clarke
Holman	Morris

The order at the winning Post was :—

Game 1
Holman 2
Nicholas 3
Freeman 4
Morris 5
Clarke ..... 6.

Distance .....111 yards 6 inches.
Winners' time ..... 12 seconds.
Government Telegraphs won by 12 points to 3 and thus once more will hold the Cup.

ROVERS' SPRINTING COMPETITION TABLE.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The finals will take place this evening between the local champions, The Royal Scots and the Worcester Regiment, from Poona, the present holders of the Divisional (Richardson) Tournament Cup. Whoever may win, the match is sure to be a great exhibition of football science, and amongst the public, favouritism is evenly divided, with a slight leaning, of course, in favour of the home eleven.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell will preside at the subsequent distribution of prizes and Mrs. Greenfield, wife of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

SUICIDE OF A BORAH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held on inquest at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Saharbhai Ramji, a Borah merchant, aged about forty-five. Deceased lived with his son at Jail Road. He was formerly a merchant dealing in ghee but lately was out of employment. He was in debt and had filed a schedule in the Insolvency Court. His creditors were pressing him and he was very much depressed. He left home at 7 p. m. on Monday and at 5 a. m. yesterday he was found lying on the verandah of his brother's house, breathing heavily. He was removed to the hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. A note written by the deceased was found on his person in which he had admitted having taken opium to destroy himself. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FRUITLETS :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fluritlets, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar dainty whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fruitlets Dentifrice" being unequalled in parts of lemon and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest purifying of the mouth. Of all Chemists an Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 85 Farringdon Road, London [illegible].

GOLF WEEK.

The first nine holes of the Medal Play Competition were played off yesterday morning, there being a very large field of entries, and no less than 46 players made a start. The morning was a perfect one for golf and there was rather more breeze than on the previous day. As usual, play started at 7 a.m., and by this hour the pavilion was crowded with players awaiting their turn. The finish of yesterday's play saw the ranks of competitors very considerably thinned out, and the leaders in the different sections were the following. The handicaps are on the whole course and will be deducted at the end of to-day's play.

SENIOR.

	Score.	H'cap.
A. L. M. Roberts	42	2
R. D. England	42	Scr.
D. A. Cuthbert	43	Scr.
R. P. Scott	44	2
Major Anderson	44	—6
C. A. Russ	46	—2
R. Aitken	46	Scr.
G. F. D. Tennant	46	—6
M. Innes Ker	47	—4
E. B. Coombs	48	Scr.
S. R. MacDonald	48	—6
H. F. Busch	49	—6
W. P. Peachey	47	+2

Several others made no returns.

JUNIOR.

	Score	H'cap
H. Gorrie	46	—10
A. P. Stewart	48	—16
A. Tosh	50	—14
Capt G. H. Howart ...	51	—10
E. B. Ousley	51	—12
W. C. Symes	51	—14
T. D. Parry	52	—14
C. W. Bruel	54	—12
B. G. Shaw	54	—16
H. E. D. Simon ...	56	—16
P. M. D. Sanderson ...	57	—12
H. Skelton	59	—16
L. Thacker	54	—16
C. Patterson	60	—24

Several others made no returns.

Turning to the individual scores, if handicaps are reckoned, then the competition amongst the leaders in the Senior will be seen to be very keen, 41 being scored by Major Anderson and Mr. Roberts, whilst in the Juniors' list Mr. Stewart leads with 40. This morning's golf will doubtless spread matters out a bit and it is quite possible that some whose first nine hole scores were indifferent may come up within the prize range.

Of the names mentioned Mr. Roberts' card shows that he played most consistent golf and his round is made up of four 4s and 5s and one 6 at the sixth hole ; whilst Mr. England's total of 42 was put together by means of five 5s, two 4s, one 6 and one 3. In the Junior list Mr. Gorrie spoilt what would have been an excellent score by taking a 7 at the final hole. The leader on the whole day's play, Mr. Stewart, helped by the large start of 16, started indifferently as he had no less than three 7s in the first six hole ; after that point, however, he put on a string of 4s and so saved the situation.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 30.

It was a glorious morning to-day when the Poona and Kirkee Hunt Point-to-Point Races were held ten miles out of Poona. The races started as early as 7-30 on a capital course, which was flagged out at different points for three and a half miles. Here and there it was a bit boggy, but on the whole it was about the best course and the finest country that could have been selected for the outing.

General Alderson, with characteristic hospitality, entertained all the members of the Hunt—in fact, everybody on the course—to a sumptuous breakfast supplied by the Club of Western India. The breakfast was welcome after the morning's proceedings were over. Nothing interfered with the possibilities of a most enjoyable morning, thanks to Colonel Bull (the Master) and Mr. Enthoven, the energetic Secretary of the Hunt. General Alderson was Judge, and a good Judge too. Colonel Bull made an excellent Starter, and Captain Light, of the 114th Mahrattas, just as excellent Clerk of the Course. Major Martin, A. V. C., proved an expert at the Scales, and above all we have to thank Mr. Lucas, I.C.S., for the success of the morning. He was Honorary Secretary of the Races, and great were his services.

Any price could have been obtained on Mr. Enthoven's Sultan in the Poona Pony Hunt Cup. Odkis and Incision were equally prime favourites, but when Mr. Enthoven brought in his picturesque property without a lead on his skin, at the end of 2½ miles journey, the fair and brave on the course looked askance at Dalal the Bookmaker, but silently admired Mr. Enthoven's splendid horsemanship. In all probability General Alderson, who came in second on Arabi, might have been ahead at the finish, but to avoid a bog he unfortunately lost ground.

The Subalterns' Cup which opened the proceedings, was viewed with partiality in favour of Pioneer and Little Man in turn. Pioneer came to grief on the journey, and Little Man jogged in third, whereas Dick, well ridden by Mr. Shute, won comfortably by any number of lengths.

The biggest plate of the morning, the Poona Welter Hunt Cup, was annexed by Mr. Graham on his fine-looking horse Swiveller, and Mr. Jackson on Colonel Bull's Benefit walked off with the Light Weight Hunt Cup.

The Diana Hunt Cup was a pretty race, and Mrs. Meyer on Goldfinder made it prettier by winning it easily from Mrs. Perkins.

After breakfast Mrs. Perkins very kindly distributed the prizes, and General Alderson raised three cheers for her for having done so.

The meeting of to-day practically closed the Poona Hunt season.

FOOTBALL.

Madras Gymkhana.

RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 30.

The opening match of the Madras Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament took place yesterday between the Madras Gymkhana and the 2nd Leicesters from Belgaum.

The home team was the first to score, Battle scoring a try, which Steele converted. Soon after half-time the Leicesters equalised and soon afterwards added another try, which was not converted, and afterwards another goal.

Madras was thus defeated by 2 goals and 1 try to 1 goal.

Calcutta plays Bombay this evening, and a good match is anticipated.

CAPTIN R. F. STEEL, I.M.S., is posted to the substantive medical charge of 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers and Captain H. A. Dougan, I.M.S., to the 109th Infantry.

REVIEWS.

"THE POWER OF A LIE" by JOHAN BOJER—(William Heinemann). "The Power of Lie," translated by Jessie Muir from the Norwegian of Johan Bojer,—a book which has recently been crowned by the French Academy,—is a remarkable novel. Each character, scene and incident comes before the reader with a vividness which falls short only of actual vision. The author's striking talent in the rare art of realistic writing is peculiar in kind—almost unique. The realism of Ibsen, his fellow-countryman—with all due respect to the famous play-wright be it said—is as much due to lack of idealizing instinct as to skill in the just and forceful use of words. Zola, again, a name that immediately suggests itself in this connection, achieves his end in great measure by means of a certain sublime profanity—a ruthless trampling on conventional artistic reserve, and the universal instinct of euphemism. The art of Johan Bojer is, above all things, self-concealing. He adopts no apparent device to produce his wonderful, almost photographic effects. His success seems due to a particular faculty for seizing the essential individual quality in every being and circumstance, rather than to a humdrum portrayal of trivial detail.

The story,—a remarkable illustration of the curious phenomenon of self-deception,—is as follows—Knut Norby, a prosperous and highly-respected landed proprietor, signs his name as bond for a friend, a merchant named Wangen, who afterwards becomes bankrupt. A curious succession of circumstances prevent him from admitting his responsibility in the matter at the appropriate moment. He thus, involuntarily at first, and afterwards out of a species of cowardice, permits the story to be circulated that the signature was a forgery. As time goes on he gradually justifies his conduct to himself, and by the end of the book is genuinely and completely convinced of his own innocence and of the fraudulent action of Wangen. The whole tale is a pitiless illustration of the overwhelming power of circumstance in dictating what appears to be deliberate action.

The teaching of the book is in some ways more startling and original than the tale itself and the manner of its telling, but will not, it is to be hoped, pass unchallenged. If the book is what it seems, it can only be regarded as entirely subversive of recognised morality and social ethics. Fortunately it is a difficult saying, and one which will not find ready acceptance, that right and wrong are not really distinguishable, that deception and falsehood may be powerful factors for good,—not merely in actual result, but in effect upon the character,—and that innocence may be so moulded by circumstance as to become debasing and degrading in its action. We do not, of course, dispute, that vice may prosper, and virtue go unrewarded;—that part of the story is merely an illustration of universal experience;—but it is a dangerous thing to juggle with man's sense of right and wrong. This may be achieved by many and various devices, but "The Power of a Lie" contrives to effect its aim by the hard-headed method of logic, the most dangerous weapon of all. We have read and re-read the book without deciding whether its teaching is mere sophistical plausibility, or that of a genuine philosophical belief. We shall read it once again to discover the fallacy.

"PRINCESS KATE" BY LOUIS TRAOT.—(George Bell & Sons). The opening chapters of "Princess Kate" introduce us to the ambitious gentility of Bayswater. The heroine, Kate Forsyth, whom her connexion on the father's side with an Italian noble family provided with aspirations as an excuse for discontent with her somewhat sordid surroundings, attempts to climb the social ladder by marrying an Indian Maharajah whom she met in romatic circumstances in the Park. Her ambition is at first amply satisfied and she spends her honeymoon in one of London's chief hotels revelling in unwonted luxury and in the grateful appellation of "Your Highness." Shortly afterwards she leaves England with her husband, provided "as a Princess should be" with unlimited jewels and exquisite frocks. Notwithstanding hints and suggestions of difficulties which present themselves to her on board the P. & O. steamer, she arrives in Bombay with excellent spirits and high expectations. Her husband's State of Baraspore in the Punjab, however, which had recently undergone vicissitudes not unconnected with Russian politics, and had lost its three last rulers in suspiciously sudden circumstances, was full of unwelcome surprises and new experiences for Kate Maharani. She was lucky enough to escape violent death which threatened her on several occasions immediately following her arrival, and, as time went on, settled down with rather surprising adaptability to her new surroundings. After a year of tempestuous internal history Baropore was upset by a revolution contrived by a faction in the State, and the Maharaish assassinated by one of his own ministers with a poisoned dagger. Such is the story of "Princess Kate," an interesting tale, full of adventurous, but not, perhaps, impossible, incident. The author's knowledge of Indian and Anglo-Indian society suggests a first-hand acquaintance. The character of Gopal Singh, the Maharajah, is well-drawn, and one is disposed, on the whole, to sympathise with him more than with the Maharani, although she behaves with greater tact and propriety than might have been expected of the somewhat vulgar Kate Forsyth of Bayswater.

For the rest, it cannot truthfully be urged that the book has any literary merit. The minor characters are the well-known personages of inferior melodrama, and talk and behave accordingly. Captain "Dick" Ayrie, "the finest pig-sticker in India," who uses the famous "Dholpore trick" to bring down his horse in the Row, in order to avoid knocking over the two girls who happen to be in the way, and chivalrously refers to his device as "a stupid blunder" would make an ideal secret hero for a housemaid with leanings tow

BY THE WAY.

THE DECLINE OF "PIDGIN" ENGLISH.

In the latest Shanghai trade report it is stated by Mr. Elgar Hobson, the Commissioner of Customs, that owing to the increasing linguistic proficiency of the Chinese, "Pidgin," English is falling into disuse. English, French, and German are learned by the Chinese with comparative ease when properly taught, and which the introduction of Western education into Chinese schools, broken English is giving place to more correct speech. Well, this jargon has had a long run in the East. It is not at all like Chinese, and so unlike English that new-comers require to learn it. The difference between it and proper English was once unconsciously and wittily expressed by a Cantonese shopkeeper, who finding himself at a loss to understand the correct English spoken by a new arrival turned to his friend, an American, and said: "Moh bettah you flen talkee English talk, my no sabbee Melican talk."

THE LATE WILL'AM DAY.

By the death, at a patriarchal age, of Mr. William Day there has passed away not only one of the most famous jockeys and trainers of the last century, but a very trustworthy and entertaining historian of the British Turf. Mr. Day, after retirement from active work, published some valuable technical books, dealing with his own special subjects, and also two volumes of reminiscences. Danebury, so long the home of the Days and after them of the Cannon family, was taken over by Mr. W. H. Moore, who trained there during recent years several winners of the Grand National.

THE LAIRD OF SKIBO.

There is an interesting account of Mr. Carnegie and his home in Scotland in the current "Munsey." It is at Skibo Castle that Mr. Carnegie gives full play to his fondness for getting out of life all that it has to give:

Here he has everything that can appeal to the vein of romance which runs through his nature. . . . The flag which flutters from the main tower of the Castle is very characteristic of the owner. On the side of it is worked the British Union Jack, while the other shows the Stars and Stripes of the American National Standard. There is something of the same odd but pleasing blend of nationalities in the customs of the Castle. The bagpipes summon his guests to breakfast much as in the days of "Waverley" and "Rob Roy"; . . . but the breakfast itself will have many American dishes, and the appointments of the Castle represent the latest devices for comfort which can be found in the palatial cottages of Newport.

The only commission for a long time was a smoking-room; for Mr. Carnegie not merely dislikes tobacco himself, but is said to object to its use by others. He has lately, however, conceded to the lovers of the "great god Nicotine" a sanctuary where they may offer incense.

DAILY LIFE AT THE CASTLE.

Mr. Carnegie has all his life been a busy man, and a busy man he remains:—Not an hour of his day (we are told) is unoccupied. He rises early, goes through so much of his voluminous mail as his secretary sifts out for his personal reading, and then in Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers, he is out to get the full enjoyment of the world of sun and sky and water. At one time, he is on the golf-links. . . . Again, he will take his yacht, which is always lying ready at the pier, and will steam out on Dornoch Firth. Still again, in a small boat, paddled gently by a gillie, he will fish for trout or salmon.

If the weather prove inclement, Mr. Carnegie has a turn at the billiard-tables, or diverts himself in the splendid swimming-bath which is near the the Castle. Altogether a pleasant life, surely.

A SENSATIONAL ST. LEGER.

Doncaster has witnessed many sensational races but none quite as thrilling as Voltigeur's St. Leger. The great Yorkshire horse had been run to a dead heat by a comparative outsider called Rhesborough, much to the disgust of his thousands of worshippers, and the dead-heat was run off amid a scene of almost delirious excitement which has scarcely had a parallel on any other race-course. "For actual excitement," says "The Druid," "I never saw anything to equal it when the crowd pressed on the course from the Red House bend, and left, to all appearance, scarcely a four-yards' space for the two horses." For one [illegible] moment near the finish it seemed as if "Voltigeur" were to be beaten; but with an almost superhuman effort, Job Marson came up in the last few strides, and just won on the post. Then Pandemonium was let loose. The 150,000 spectators went mad with delight, flung hats and sticks in the air, embraced one another, and almost "lifted the sky" with their cheers, until they could cheer no more.

THE LABOUR PREMIER ON HIS TOUR.

Mr. Thomas Price, first Labour Premier of South Australia, who recently reached Adelaide after his visit to England, is strong in his hope for the prospects of the Labour Party here, but severely condemns the agitation of the Suffragists. "I went for them every time, and told them that Australian women had been given the franchise but without adopting their outrageous unwomanly tactics," he told an interviewer. It is one of Tom Price's boasts that as a mason he laid the last stone on the roof of Parliament House, and then fulfilled his aspiration of being first Minister beneath it.

A LAST MESSAGE.

Everyone is familiar with the story of how, the night previous to the battle, Wolfe went to see St Vincent, then Lieutenant Jervis, on board the "Porcupine," a small sloop, which the latter commanded, and told him that he was strongly impressed with the feeling that he should fall on the morrow. He had come, therefore, to entrust to his friend the miniature of Miss Kate Lowther, to whom he was engaged, and to have from him a promise that, if the foreboding proved true, he should personally deliver to her both the portrait and Wolfe's own messages. From the interview, as Captain Mahan puts it, "the young general departed to achieve his enterprise, to which daring action, brilliant success, and heroic death have given a lustre that time itself has not been able to dim, whose laurels remain green to our own day." Jervis, who returned home with despatches shortly after the engagement, carried out to the letter his painful duty.

"SAINT R. L. S."

Sultry and brazen was the August day.
When Sister Stanislaus came down to see
The little boy with the tuberculous knee.

And as she thought to find him, so he lay;
Still staring, through the dizzy waves of heat,
At the tall tenement across the street.

But did he see that dreary picture? Nay,
In his mind's eye a sunlit harbour showed,
Where a tall pirate ship at anchor rode.

Yet, he was full ten thousand miles away.
(The Sister, when she turned his pillow over,
Kissed "Treasure Island" on its well-worn cover.

Sarah N. Cleghorn, in the Sept. "Atlantic."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SMART FROCK AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.

Miss Evelyn Millard has inaugurated her season at the Garrick Theatre by the production of a play in which the smart frocks are even more than usually interesting, since they come from the famous house of Redfern, of Conduit-street, and as a natural consequence are delightfully typical of the coming mode. Miss Millard herself has never looked more beautiful than she does in the gowns which she wears in "Idols," and Miss Latimer and Miss Haviland are equally well suited by their charming and distinguished toilettes, in all of which the beauty of line is the chief characteristic. In the first act, Miss Evelyn Millard wears a delightfully simple but very effective gown of fine white cloth, arranged with a princess effect, and made with a perfectly plain, long skirt, edged with a narrow band of sable. Across the line of the bust there comes a bordering of the same fur, with touches of vieux rose embroidery, while the bodice is cut with a small square decolletage, and arranged with sleeves which are finished with vieux rose embroidery just below the elbow. Simple as this gown may sound in the description, the wonderful warmth which it is cut and draped gives it an air of great distinction. In the same act, Miss Latimer appears in a very striking dress of crimson cloth and silk, with a wide sash of black soft satin, draped twice round the waist a la Directoire, and then brought from the back and knotted in front with long fringed ends. The bodice has a small chemisette of fine gold net, and close-fitting sleeves of chiffon rucked from the shoulder to the wrist. A large crimson velvet hat is worn with this gown, trimmed with long ostrich feathers. Miss Havilland's pale grey coat and skirt costume makes a delightful contrast with this frock in vivid crimson. The grey cloth skirt is perfectly plain, while the cutaway coat is of grey corded silk, trimmed with large buttons. A very becoming grey hat suits Miss Haviland well, made in a three-cornered shape, and adorned with grey ostrich feathers.

BLUE CREPE DE CHINE.

Miss Evelyn Millard has a delightful gown in the last act, carried out in pale blue crepe de chine, and worn with a picturesque carriage, wrap of blue velvet. The gown is made en princesse, with a graceful tunic drapery bordered with silk fringe. It is arranged with touches of sable and pale blue silk cord ornaments on the front of the corsage, and an under-bodice of soft white net and lace insertion. A pale-blue velvet toque suits the actress to perfection, finished with a sable brim, and adorned with two long and very lovely pale blue ostrich feathers. To return for a moment to the gowns worn in the earlier scenes of the play, special mention must be made of the gorgeous evening frock worn by Miss Latimer in the second act, and carried out in cerise chiffon with a trained skirt glittering with a wonderful embroidery in fine gold and brilliants. The bodice, which is cut with a square decolletage, has an embroidered waistbelt, and very pretty chiffon sleeves held in with bands of gold and diamond work. The third act shows us the same actress wearing deepest mourning, and attired in a gown which proves beyond all doubt the decorative value of crape as a trimming. The black cloth skirt is bordered with a very deep hem of crape and the cutaway coat is outlaid with a curved crape trimming, and finished with crape-covered buttons. The large hat is made entirely of crape with a long floating veil. I hear by the way, that some very chic Redfern gowns will be worn by Miss Fanny Brough in the new play which comes out on Monday night at Wyndham's Theatre.

H.M.S. "HIGHFLYER."

Fractured Crank Shaft: Successful Repairs.

It is expected that in the course of the ensuing week the cruiser "Highflyer," which arrived at Devonport from the East Indies Station recently, will be moved into basin at the North Yard in readiness to being fitted with a new crank shaft. Since her return, further details are available as to the circumstances under which her early return to England was necessitated, and which have been the cause of so much discussion. It will be remembered that the "Highflyer" was commissioned in November, 1906, for service on the East Indies Station, and in December of the same year proceeded to her station to relieve the "Fox." In the following March she left Bombay for a quarterly passage trial, and made her way to the Persian Gulf on special service. The trial was satisfactorily carried out, her machinery being worked at high speeds for twenty-four hours, whilst the remainder of the trip and the subsequent cruising was performed at ordinary speed. On April 1st, whilst she lay at anchor, an examination was made of the starboard main bearings, and the existence of an extensive fracture in the starboard forward length of the crank shaft was revealed. It was decided that it would be impossible to work the engines without running a very serious risk, and upon orders being received from the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, the starboard engines were disconnected, and the vessel returned to Bombay, using the port engine only. Upon her arrival the damaged length was hoisted out with the ships appliances and placed in the Indian Marine Dockyard for the necessary work of patching to be carried out. It was on suggestions of the ship's officers that this was carried out, the method of repair being of considerable interest in engineering circles. After the repairs the shaft was again taken on board, and the engine was re-built and altered from triple expansion to compound. On the completion of this work the ship left Bombay for Colombo, the repaired shaft giving no trouble. From Colombo the vessel proceeded to Trincomalee for drills, etc., and then back to Colombo to await orders to return to England. These orders eventually arrived, and the "Highflyer" immediately left for home. She crossed the Indian Ocean in nine days, and, stopping two days at Aden continued her journey to Suez, remaining there two days. She again left for Malta direct, and here a week was spent, awaiting the arrival of the "Fox" which was sent out to relieve her. Upon the latter's arrival no time was lost, and in a few hours the "Highflyer" left for England, via Gibraltar. She remained there only three hours, and reached Plymouth in safety. In the course of the voyage of 7000 miles an average speed of 11½ knots was maintained, and the repaired shaft gave no trouble whatever. Although the weather was at times far from what could be desired, it never became necessary to ease the damaged engine, and no anxiety was felt on board as to the perfect success of the designed repair. It is a remarkable fact that the vessel maintained the same speed on the voyage as she would have done had her engines been undamaged, and it is certain that even a longer distance could have been accomplised in absolute safety. The engineer commander and his staff are to be congratulated on the marked success of the repairs carried out at the Indian Dockyard under their direction.

The "Highflyer" will pay off on the 18th inst., and a recommission on the following day for service with the Devonport Division of the Home fleet.

At the request of the Rev. A. A. Carter, R. N., of H. M. S. "Highflyer," at Malta, the Mayor of Portsmouth desires us to acknowledge the receipt of £2 8s., forwarded from the committee of the ship's benefit club as a contribution to the Naval Disaster Fund.—"Naval and Military Record."

MEN AND MATTERS.

MARCHIONESS AS ENGINE DRIVER.

It is not generally known that Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale, who met with a somewhat serious motor accident the other day, has a practical knowledge of mechanics, and on one memorable occasion drove a locomotive engine herself. It was during the private trial of the Forth Bridge, many years ago; and a company of distinguished people were present to see the intrepid lady drive the first train across the bridge. The feat was one that called for a good deal of courage, and her rate of progress was intentionally varied in order to test the capacity of the bridge, but happily, the journey was a complete success; and no one was sorrier when it was over than Lady Tweeddale herself.

A VETERAN PEER.

One of the most wonderful old men of to-day is Lord Halsbury, who has just celebrated his eighty-third birthday. The story of his career would make excellent reading for the modern schoolboy; for his determination and energy have conquered obstables innumerable. It is a curious fact that the number five seems to have played a prominent part in Lord Halsbury's life, as the following dates will show. He was born in 1825, began his career at the Bar in 1850, was made a Q.C. in 1865, was appointed Solicitor-General in 1875, became Lord Chancellor in 1885, and commenced his third term of office in 1895. As a barrister he was recognised as the cleverest pleader and best cross-examiner of his day, and even now, in spite of his advanced age, he has a great reputation as a speechmaker and "raconteur." A well-known K.C. once paid him a glowing tribute which all who know him will gladly echo. "Lord Halsbury has only one failing," he said, "he has no vices."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

In his younger days Lord Halsbury was an expert fencer, and was always fond of a healthy out-of-door life. Indeed, his physique was somewhat reminiscent of the trained athlete, which fact once made him the hero of an amusing incident. Being engaged in a certain northern town on an important case, he was out walking one day when he found himself being taken much notice of by a group of lads and loafers. Reaching his hotel, he was surprised to hear one of the natives remark to a companion: "Eh, but he's a fine man! I'd like to see him fight." The famous lawyer had been mistaken for a well-known pugilist of the day.

YET ANOTHER!

It is announced that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has promised £10,000 for still another library, which recalls the almost unbelievable fact that he has already given away considerably over a thousand of these useful public buildings. Many people are of the opinion that the Scottish millionaire's predilection for endowing libraries is due merely to caprice, but this is by no means the case. As a matter of fact, the idea originated with him when he was a very young man, and long before he had enough money to buy books even for himself. When he was a youth in Pittsburg, he heard that a certain colonel kept a kind of open house for working boys on Saturday afternoons; and one of the ways in which he entertained them was by lending them books from his own bookshelves.

A QUESTION OF RIGHT.

One day, young Carnegie, thirsting for knowledge, presented himself at the colonel's house and asked to borrow some volumes; but the question was raised as to his right to come in with the other boys for at that time he was a telegraph operator, a post considered to be above those of the ordinary working lads. It is characteristic of the future millionaire that he did not waste any time in bewailing his fate, but he immediately wrote a letter to a local newspaper in which he argued that any young man, who worked either with his head or with his hands, was entitled to call himself a working boy. This argument prevailed, and shortly afterwards Andrew Carnegie was given permission to borrow from the colonel's library. Seeing how much good was being done among the other boys by the books which they read, young Carnegie vowed that, if ever he should become well enough off, he would provide free libraries for the people who worked. How he has kept his word all the world is aware.

A VALUABLE BALL.

Another millionaire who is looming largely in the public eye just now is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, whose "Reminiscences" are causing so much interest, and a correspondent sends me the following little anecdote about the "Oil King." If there is one thing which Mr. Rockefeller values even more than money it is time, and it is said that, in spite of his fondness for golf, he always begrudges the precious moments that are spent upon the game. One day he was playing in a casual way with a friend, and, in the course of the afternoon, he helped for about twenty minutes to look for a lost ball. After the game Mr. Rockefeller pocketed the ball without making any remark. Some time afterwards his friend saw it carefully preserved at the millionaire's house, and it was labelled with a ticket marked £400. When asked why he had thus kept the ball, the Oil King replied: "That is an expensive item. It has cost me twenty precious minutes, and I reckon £400 to be about the value of twenty minutes of my time."

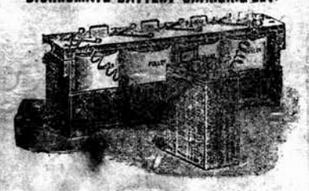
DAGONET.

Among the well-known people who celebrated their birthdays last week was Mr. George R. Sims, the ever genial "Dagonet" of the "Referee." Considering the enormous popularity of his work, it is surprising how little is known by the public of Mr. Sims himself; but this is due to his retiring disposition, for although he is one of the hardest workers in London to-day, and although his articles and stories are to be met with everywhere, "Dagonet's" modesty is proverbial among the interviewers. Mr. Sims' pen is so prolific that he has earned for himself the title of "the literary steam engine." Few writers, however, are more methodical, and every day he puts in a certain number of hours at his desk. Mr. Sims' pet hobby is the study of London, and what he does not know about the great Metropolis is certainly not worth knowing.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

Mr. Sims' fondness for out-of-the-way and curious things is well known, and there is a story told of a strange coincidence that once occurred to him and a friend. He and this gentleman went some time ago to have a look at their old school at Hanwell; but owing to building operations they found it impossible to locate the exact spot. Finally they found a workman who was well up in local affairs, and this worthy pointed out to them a piece of ground which he declared had formerly been the scene of their schoolboy games. Going to the place indicated, their attention was attracted by a piece of newspaper which was being blown towards them by the wind. Almost unconsciously Mr. Sims' companion clutched at it as it whirled past, and by a remarkable coincidence it proved to be a sheet of the "Referee," in fact the very portion containing "Dagonet's" weekly contribution called 'Mustard and Cress."

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END
8 DAY
CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

TIME ..... Rs. 21 to 26
TIME and ALARM.. ,, 26 to 31
STRIKING..... ,, 65 to 300
Write for Price List No. 45.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O. BOMBAY

Weak and Exhausted — Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle Of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

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Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS.
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates
Reliable in Every Way.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The Human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
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is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money is fully refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
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warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
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Active Agents want in each district. Large profits easily made.
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MEAD CYCLE CO., 323 LIVERPOOL.

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Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin dry cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
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A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the
FACE AND NECK
beautifully Soft and White. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the
SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH
and produces a Beautiful, Pure and Delicate Complexion.
Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

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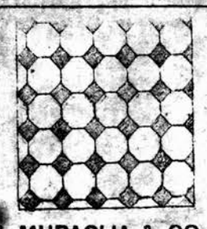
BY USING
Rowland's MACASSAR OIL.
It prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, is the best dressing for Ladies' hair and for Children it is invaluable. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair.
Sizes 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.
Sold by Stores, Chemists, & A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.



F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria,
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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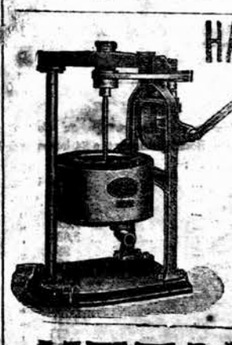

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Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.
SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, nervous startings, climacteric affections, ineffective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, and enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and many phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Vetarzo, by its influence upon the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting maladies, diminishes involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed an old "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, eruptions and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and "nerve," &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, Institute Vetarzo Remedies, 11, Wood Street, Cheapside, London, E.C., or of Agencies for abroad see Notice. Prices 2/9 and 4/6 per Bottle.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.
Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.
Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.
WINCARNIS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 13/16		1/16
do. Rentes ...	96		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 3/16		
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 1/2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	51 ¾	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11 1/2		unchgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·38 1/2		2-4
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/8		1-4
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		3-8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Firm.
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300
Imports	... 4,000
Mid-Americans	5·32 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 13/16 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·87	4·79	4·74	4·73	4·72
+04	+03	+01	unchgd	unchgd

F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·73	4·74	4·74	4·75
unchgd	unchgd	—01	unchgd

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	85,000
Do. do. last year	.....
Exports to Great Britain, ...	10,000
Do to Continent	29,000

Spot Cotton—9·30 — 10.

Futures—Month of Oct. 8·93—03 / Do. do. Dec. 8·72—05 } Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to Southern selling of Futures in the local market.

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 1/16—1·16
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·73—03
Do. do. Dec. 8·34—03
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Karachi 40 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 1/4 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 43 3/4 Sept.-Oct—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 + 1/8

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 3d. Value.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers ... ... £ 72
Yellow Metal ... ... £ 6 3/16

Arrivals :—
"Yarra."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Gold Coin	Rs. 8,775	Aden	P A Mer chant
Candles Rs ...	5,742	Karachi	D Anandji
2 Packs o Sov.	12,000	Port Said	S & A El Bassam
1 Bundle Rupees	1,200	Muscat	O Vadilal

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	„ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	„ 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	„ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet and not much business has been done pending the result of the Council Bill allotment to-day. The general rate for T. T. is 1s. 3 7-8d., with possibly 1s. 3 29-32d. available occasionally. The Bank demand rate is 1s. 3 29-32d. at which there are few buyers. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight and some bills have been placed during the morning Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
D... on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	163 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-2

Government Paper :—

There has been no change in the Government Paper market, the quotations opening at 95 1-2 for cash and settlement and 95 5-16 for the second settlement. These quotations obtain at the close and it is outstanding that the monthly settlement is due to-morrow (Thursday) the turn over to-day has been small. Calcutta market is advised as 95 7-16 ready and 95 3-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 95-8
1st settlement ...	...	„ 95-8
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 95-

Cotton :—

On Tuesday the price of ... 1-16 for ...

ex-duty for ready bars, forward rates being as noted below. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to weaker advices from America our market is quiet and prices have declined by Re. 1. There is nothing doing in new crop while in ready cotton mills are buying only slowly being unwilling to pay higher prices asked by holders.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233·9	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	231	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206/207	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	199/200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	196-198	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	191-192	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	185	„
Fine M. G. Kvandeish	190-191	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	182	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	171	„

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
4·82	4·74	4·69	4·69
	—05		—04

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·67	4·68	4·69	4·69	4·69
	—05			—06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs.	8	2 6
Apl.-May	Rs.	7	13 0 R.D.

Tone—Easy.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	8	2 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ...	„	9	6 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	9	0 0 B.T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	12 0
Apl.-May	„	9	7 0 R. D.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :— Rs. 30 13 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 9 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 6 7 0

Tone—Steadier with some business passing.

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c....	Rs.	5 11 0	April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ...	„	5 7 0	„ „

Tone.—Strong.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,460
India	63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	51

Mills :—

David	393 3-4
Kohinoor	772 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,317 1-2
Standard	1,395

Presses :—

New Mofussil	630

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	180
Bombay Flour Mill	930
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	382 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,100
Treacher & Co	610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	116
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,382 bales.
Wheat	7,912 cwts.
Linseed	291 „
Rapeseed	1,989 „
Gingellyseed	3,689 „
Poppyseed	954 „
Groundnuts	161 „
Castorseed	4,707 „
Rice	6 077 „
Myrabollams	2,917 „
Cottonseed...	3,931 „
Mowraseed...	2,993 „
Gram	175 „
Jowar	1,431 „
Maize	117 „

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.
London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 30.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 30th September :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 9	£0 5 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d	2s 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Hosur Gold ...	£1	15s 4d	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Dec. G. F Der ...	£1	5s. 0d	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 9
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Hen ock, Ind....	10s.	9s 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
J. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 0 7½	£2 4 4½
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New..	5s.	5s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s	£4 15 7½	£5 0 7½
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad..	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog ...	10s	10s.	£1 4 0	£1 6 6
Ooregum (Ord) ..	10s.	10s.	£0 12 3	£0 13 9
Ooregum (Pref) ..	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 3
Burma Ruby Ma..	£1	12s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Sanzil Mines Ld..	£1	1s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 6
N. Mysore Mang	£1	15s.	£1 2 9	£1 5 3

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 26TH SEPTEMBER 1908.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09. £18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 2 th Sept 1908. By Council Bills £2 094,971
By Gold £2,40,248
Balance to be remitted from 27th Sept. 1908 to 31st March 1909 ..... £16,164,781

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	83½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	2 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,730
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 14 „	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£17½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£15½	12 p. c.	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United In surance, Co., Ld	100	20	4 c-o	134
Back Bay R tb.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	180
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	6·5	824	xd 2,824
Bombay Electric ...	P. 2·0	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tram ways Co., Ld	O. 210	210	Nil.	198
Bombay Ice Mf	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Compa y ..	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	3,324 275
Central Indi Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 2,274
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divid 10	195
Kemp and Co	500	175	yr. 14	xd. 605
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	95
Oriental Govt. Security Life A	500	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	457½
Shivajinur	A. 10	10	p.c 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 20 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quantity
Akbar	750	750	3,200	125
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	850	45
Bombay Cotton	105	105	105	105
Broni's Cawnpore ..	500	500	500	20
Broach City	200	200	275	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,800	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	510
Hindustan	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	175	175	133½	175
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Cotton...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	175	175	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	75
New Monfussil Co ...	400	400	660	660
New Berar	500	500	570	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oswal	1,000	1,000	1,065	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Rosaon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	1,400	140
Sind	500	90	490	35
Surat City	1,000	0	245	24
Talkari U. P. Co. Ld.....	500	500	40	575
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	5	125	12

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	520
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Ameer Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	660
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	17½	615
Bombay United.....	500	500	50	600
Century	500	500	35	375
Central India.....	1,000	1,000	60	1,750
China	500	500	50	1,000
Chhoi Silk	700	700	50	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	500	500	60	xd 116½
Coronation Mills ..	500	300	25	800
Connaught	1,000	1,000	40	230
Cooria	100	100	5	250
Crescent	500	500	qr. 60	97½
Crown	1,000	1,000	50	1,500
Currimbhoy	250	250	20	1,025
David	500	500	30	397
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	35	610
Empress	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,450
Framji Petit	500	500	90	275
Gold Mohur	1,000	1,000	30	545
Hindustan	500	500	25	480
Howard & Bulloughs	1,000	1,000	60	1,500
Hyderabad	500	500	15	195
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	dividend 25	1,150
Indo-China Manufg.	500	500	25	290
James Greaves	250	250	10	160
Jamshed Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	dividend 35	390
Jowrai Baloo	1,000	1,000	50	410
Jubilee Mills	1,000	810	75	990
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Khatao Mackanji ...	500	50	75	775
Kohinoor	100	100	3	52
Leopold	1,000	1,000	40	400
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,330
Morarji Goculdas ..	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Moses Sassoon ...	250	250	...	53
Moses Sassoon ...	50	50	...	50
New Great Eastern...	500	500	Nil	500
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 700
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	50	600
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p.c. 8	500
Rip n	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	850
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 30	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	555
Shahapur	1,000	1,000	500	xd 595
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	515
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,400
Sun	200	200	20	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,385
Textile	500	500	30	xd 1,185
Union (V. G. pali)..	1,000	1,000	500	550
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

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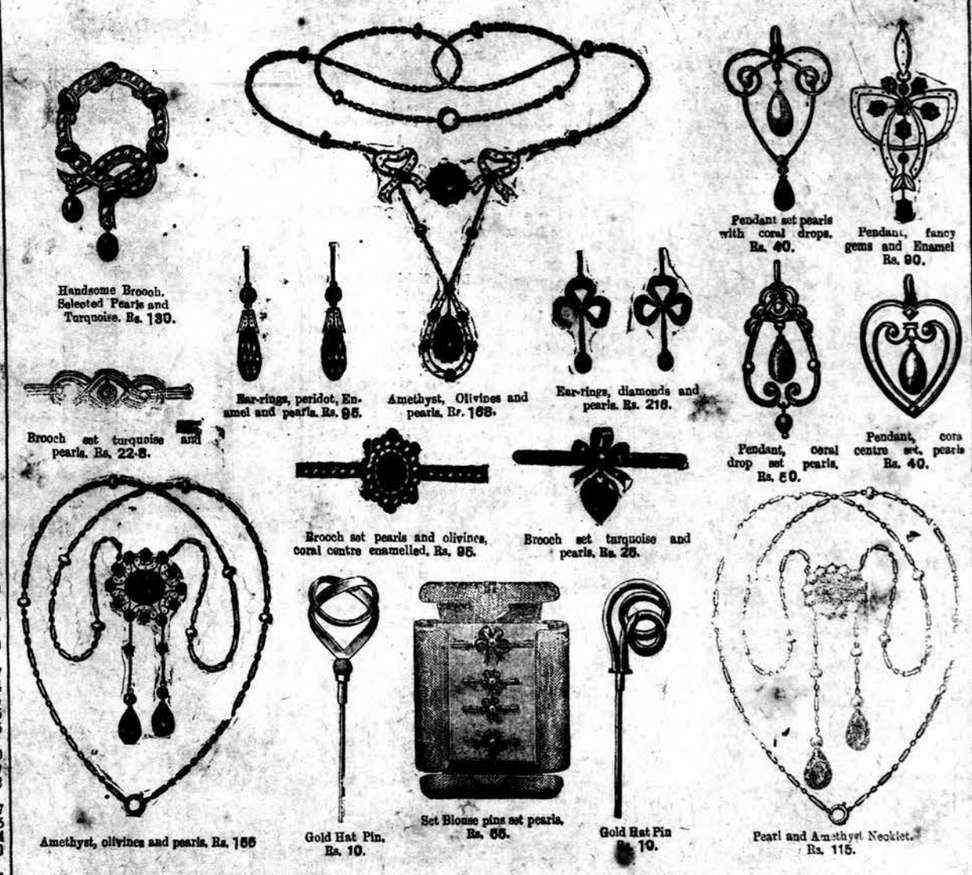

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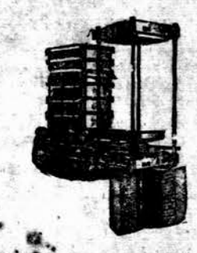

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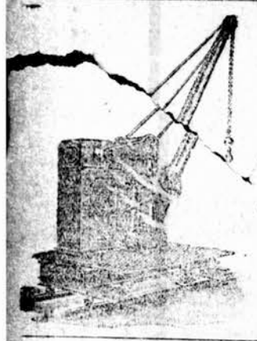

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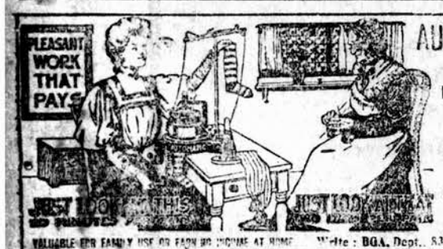

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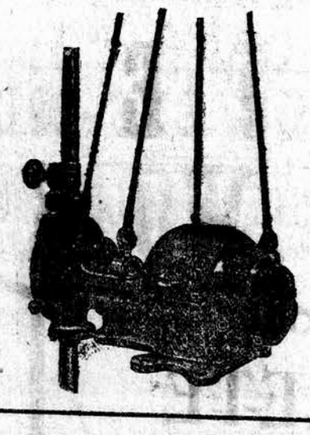

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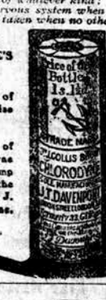

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